The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7324. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

A DOZEN CHAIRMEN TO BE CHANGED—ANDREW JOHNSON TO AFFILIATE WITH THE DEMOCRATS—THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME—THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The committee of the Republican caucus to make up a list of the committees of the Senate have met and made some progress, but have yet much work to do before making a report. The large number of new members makes the work of rearranging the committees much more difficult than it has been for many sessions past. There are a dozen or more Chairmanships that will be changed, and the membership of some of the committees will be almost entirely new. Mr. Chandler will probably be succeeded as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce by Senator Boutwell; Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, will be Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in place of Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota. The Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. Sprague was Chairman, will be given to Mr. Oglesby. Mr. Allison will have the Chairmanship of Indian Affairs in place of the late Mr. Buckingham. Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, will be succeeded on Pensions by Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas. Mr. Conover, of Florida, will be Chairman of Revolutionary Claims, in place of Mr. Brownlow. The Committee on Claims will have for Chairman Mr. Wright, who succeeds Senator Scott. The Committee on the District of Columbia, it is understood, will be given to Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, who is next on the list below Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, who retires. Mr. Hitchcock will be made Chairman of the Committee on Territories in place of Mr. Boreman. Mr. Stewart will be succeeded on the Railroad Committee by Mr. West. Mr. Sargent, of California, will have the Committee on Mines and Mining, from which Mr. Hamlin will be transferred to the Chairmanship of Post Offices and Post-roads. The interests of Education and Labor will be committed to the safe hands of Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, who succeeds the distinguished Mr. Flanagan, of Texas. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, will be Chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The Chairmanships of the other committees will remain unchanged, so far as is now determined. It seems that Andrew Johnson did not decline to go into the Democratic caucus, but was absent by accident. The Democratic Committee has assigned him to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the successor to Mr. Schurz. Mr. Kernan, of New-York, will be a member of the Committee on Finance in place of Mr. Fenton.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers for the national soldiers' homes, which has been held at the White House during the past two days, closed on Saturday evening. There were present: President Grant, the Secretary of War, Gen. Belknap, Gen. Butler, Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Smith, of Virginia; Hon. L. B. Gunckel, of Ohio; Dr. Walcott, of Wisconsin. Gen. Butler was elected President of the board; Gen. Martindale and Gov. Smyth, Vice Presidents; Mr. Gunckel, Secretary. The quarterly reports of the several branches were examined and compared, and the necessary appropriations made for the maintenance of the homes for the present quarter. The committee was appointed to visit the homes at Dayton, Augusta, Milwaukee, and Hampton, and audit the accounts.

THE NEW UNITED STATES BUILDING AT NEW-YORK.

Postmaster James, of New-York, and his assistant, Mr. Pierson, were in Washington yesterday, and leave for New-York to-night. They came here to consult with the Supervising Architect, Mr. Potter, concerning the details of the arrangements, assignments of rooms, and other points connected with the new Post Office building in New-York. They had a very pleasant and satisfactory interview; Mr. Potter is using every means to complete the building rapidly, and hopes to have it ready for occupation in the early part of the Summer, though no day can yet be fixed. All the details of the plans and arrangements have been so made that there can be no delay in the work of finishing up and making the part of the building which is to be devoted to the postal service ready for occupancy. The rooms to be used by the courts must be ready by the 1st of May; but it seems somewhat doubtful whether the Post Office can be removed from the old building till sometime later.

THE ALBANY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. John F. Smyth, Postmaster at Albany, has been in Washington looking after the construction of the new building for the Post Office in that city. The site has been purchased, $150,000 has been given by the city, and Congress has appropriated $350,000 for the building. The plans have not yet been drawn. Mr. Smyth is urging the necessity of proceeding with the erection of the building with the least possible delay.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Government will take measures to prevent the new expedition that is organized for settlement in the Black Hills from accomplishing its purpose. The orders already given to the military are sufficient to cover the necessary action, but it is likely that new orders will be issued to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding. There has been some dissatisfaction that expeditions to the Black Hills were not completely stopped under the former orders, but no particular officer is blamed, because the reason for the failure to execute the orders is not known.

THE INDIAN CAPTIVES IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Government has on its hands about three thousand captive Indians in the South-west, who have been forced by want and starvation to come back upon the reservations which they had abandoned for hunting and depredations. These Indians are under military guard, and will continue to be guarded upon the reservations as long as such guard shall be necessary. The appropriation of $300,000 for these Indians will be devoted to their wants, and this appropriation will enable the Government to keep them on reservations, by the aid of the military, till such time as they are likely to become thoroughly subdued. The Interior Department regards the Indian problem of the South-west as practically settled, and has no expectation of further difficulties or violence.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN BUFFINTON.

The announcement of the death of Representative Buffinton, of Fall River, Mass., which was received by private telegram this morning, spread rapidly through the city, and was the occasion of surprise and sadness to the many friends whom Mr. Buffinton had made during his long residence here as a member of Congress. Mr. Buffinton was a man of many noble traits of character, and unselfishly devoted to the public service which he had been called to perform. He has been in bad health through all the latter part of the Winter, and for the first time during his career in Congress, was obliged to procure leave of absence from the House. During the fourteen years that he has been in Congress he has never been absent from a roll-call till within the last three or four weeks.

He has been one of the most constant and diligent workers in the House, and no Representative has ever been more devoted to the special interests of his constituents than Mr. Buffinton. He was elected to the next Congress, and on Thursday night, though apparently in as good health as at any time recently, he remarked to some friends that he had serious doubts whether he should ever take his seat in Congress again. He was then alluding to a disposition to resign his place, and no one of those who heard him anticipated that any doubts he entertained of coming back to Washington would be so soon solved by death.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE PAPERS FROM LOUISIANA EXPECTED THIS WEEK—THE SESSIONS OF THE ARBITRATORS TO BE HELD IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The papers relative to the contested election cases in the Louisiana Legislature left New-Orleans, according to telegraphic announcements from there, on Wednesday last, but they have not yet been received here. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, is waiting their arrival, and will take them to New-York, where the committee has agreed to meet to hear and determine the equities of the several contests. It was the intention of the committee to remain here for this work, but it was found that it would be more convenient to the members to meet in New-York, and it is expected that all the members will be present to aid in the arbitration. The number of cases in dispute is about fifteen. It is not anticipated that there will be any cause for substantial differences among the members of the committee in passing upon the rights of the claimants, and the hearing will be concluded as speedily as possible.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 7.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to King Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendship on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him in the negotiations which were initiated under the late Republican Government and now remain to be consummated. These negotiations contemplate a full settlement of all questions pending between the two Governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessors, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and navigation, none of that character having been made with Spain since 1795. Some favorable arrangements respecting our trade with Cuba continue to be pressed by our Government. It is probable that the Department of State will, during the present executive session of the Senate, transmit to that body sundry documents on the subject of our affairs with Spain.

NEW PAYMASTERS.

The President has prepared a list of the nine new Paymasters, which he will send to the Senate to-morrow. The nominations are nearly equally divided between regular and volunteer officers. There were 240 applicants.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Among the bills which failed of consideration, it having been reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 3d inst., was that which authorized and directed the President to return to the Government of the Empire of Japan the balance of one-half of the indemnity due and lately paid to the United States under the Convention between the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland of the one part, and Japan of the other, signed at Yokohoma on the 22d of October, 1864, amounting to $375,000, with interest. It was further provided that there should remain under the control of the Secretary of State the remainder of the Japanese indemnity fund, the interest on the same to be devoted and paid annually until otherwise ordered, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, with power, also at his discretion, with a portion of said interest, to cause a limited number of Japanese youths to be educated in our language, all of such persons, of either nation, to be under obligations to serve the Government of the United States for a specified time, not exceeding five years, as interpreters and assistants in diplomatic, consular, and commercial intercourse between the Government and people of the United States and the Government and people of Japan.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the Army or Navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

OCEAN BANK.

The Committee on Banking and Currency make two reports on the subject of the Ocean National Bank of New-York. Five of the members, namely, Messrs. Maynard, Hunter, Durham, Farwell, and Hawley, of the committee, signed one report, tending to exonerate Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver, and five members, Messrs. Mitchell, Merriam, Hubbell, Niles, and Randall, signed the other report, which condemns the Receiver. Mr. Phelps did not sign either.

CALLED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call this week for $30,000,000 bonds on account of the Sinking Fund, under the act of March 3, 1875. Interest on called bonds will cease at the end of ninety days, but it is understood that bonds with the accrued interest, will be paid on presentation at any time after the call.

REVENUE DECISIONS ON THE NEW LAW.

The Internal Revenue Office rules that when the same cistern contains spirits produced before and after midnight of the 3d instant, the burden of proof rests on the distiller to show the precise quantity distilled on the 3d, unless satisfactory evidence is given to the Collector of the quantity so produced, the whole contents must be stamped at ninety cents, and the distiller left to his claim for a refund.

PROSPECTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that among the nominations to be sent to the Senate will be those of Jacob J. Marten, the present Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, to be Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., and ex-Congressman C. C. Sheats, of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor.

A BRIDGE ON THE ERIE ROAD DESTROYED.

A span of a bridge, 100 feet in length, was destroyed at Elm Valley, on the Western Division of the Erie Railroad, Saturday night. The accident was caused by a broken rail and part of a freight train running into the bridge. No one was injured. Through travel over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad will be disturbed by the break for not more than twenty-four hours. The line is open, via Buffalo, to the West.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Me., March 7.—Whitehouse and Parker Evans, two of the men injured by the accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad Saturday, have died—the former on Saturday night and the latter to-day.

A DORMANT LEGISLATURE.

THE ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS AT ALBANY.

A GLANCE AT SOME OF THE INTERESTS AND THE MEN WHO REPRESENT THEM—THE HOME RULE PRINCIPLE RUINED FOR PARTY PURPOSES—THE FRAMING OF GENERAL LAWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, March 7, 1875.

For a supremely stupid legislative session, such as this has thus far proved and promises to be to the close, the past week was noteworthy from the fact that it developed two or three points of originality, and that, in the main, there has been some interruption of the Democratic Party programme which may end in serious conflict before many weeks have elapsed. And the condition of affairs derives additional interest from the fact that this peculiar state of chaos, which now marks the site of what was but so lately the temple of Democratic policy, was wrought, not by the "responsible majority," as it is represented on the floor of the Assembly, but by a few of the several "bosses," to all of whom the party owes fealty, and through whom the "institution" of Democracy is so terribly racked throughout the State, in the effort to obey them all. No one who has ever seen this Legislature—*i. e.*, the lower branch of it, at least—would ever suppose it capable of doing anything of itself. It gets its orders, and in a disjointed way tries to carry them out, but the orders come from too many points of the compass, and harmony of action is out of the question. The Canal "Ring" has its little coterie on the floor, and there is also an anti-Canal Ring element, which possesses, perhaps, less absolute strength, so far as Gov. Alvord's idea of the "brute force of votes" is concerned. But it certainly possesses more of the kind of ability which makes a show upon the floor of the House. The Canal Ring has money and patronage at its back, but not one good sharp debater on the floor. Instead of an orator there are several long-headed men like Willard Johnson, and Page, of Oswego, who can do enough quiet wire-pulling in an evening at the hotels to upset all the logic and facts that could be crammed into a ten hours' speech. Davis, of Washington, is the best debater on the Democratic side, and has been after the Canal Ring with a sharp stick ever since the session opened. In his speeches he carries conviction to the ear of all who listen, but after listening and being convinced they don't vote his way more than once out of a dozen times—which clearly shows that Johnson's whisper is far more potent than Davis' declamation.

THE SOUTHERN TIER MEN AND THEIR LEADER.

Another and distinct element in the House are what are known as the "Southern tier" delegations, of whom Speaker McGuire is properly recognized as the leader. On State affairs generally they exert a great influence, and when they swing into line with John Kelly on New-York City affairs, as they have manifested a singular proneness to do on several occasions—notably the United States Senatorship and the Costigan bill—they are strong almost to invulnerability, as they carry the Canal party on such questions, giving in return their support to the latter faction when it is needed. It is an undoubted drawback to the Southern tier men that they have no leader except the Speaker. Whenever it is necessary to concentrate them, as has been frequently the case, the Speaker has had to leave the chair and take the floor. He has always been very effective on these occasions, even when possessing no argument but pure party cry; but it is a matter of no little risk for a Speaker to leave his position in other hands *pro tem.*, for important questions are very frequently decided by prompt perception and rapid rulings on the part of the presiding officer.

THE "LIGHT" BRIGADE.

As a disciplined organization on the floor, of course the Tammany delegation takes the palm. Like the immortalized "Six Hundred" of Balaklava,

> "Theirs not to reason why,
> Theirs not to make reply,
> Theirs but to *do*"——

The Tammany delegation rarely takes any part in debate, but it is inspiring to the hearts of all independent minded patriots to see the way they vote. No running about the chamber, or "ear-wigging," or giving or receiving of instructions. In a division of the House, Bennett comes as the first name on the Tammany list, and as Bennett votes so vote his sixteen fraternal colleagues. Within a week or two there has been a light diversion, created by the *penchant* which Mr. Dessar has developed for speech-making on every question that comes up, but no serious consequences are threatened either to Mr. Dessar's health, to the positions of Messrs. Daly and Waehner, as leaders, or to the general welfare of the party.

THE HOME-RULE DILEMMA.

These little groups of strength which I have briefly outlined have lately been subjected to a shock which threatens to impair their efficiency when concert of action is required, and it came about in this wise: All the world knows that the Democracy, in convention at Utica last Fall, swore eternal fidelity to, and uncompromising hostility toward any abridgement of the principle of home rule. It has been the key-note of every speech made from the majority side of the House, especially from the Tammany wing. It was understood that John Kelly and Mayor Wickham had sent up here a superb stuffed specimen of the genus Home Rule, to be kept in the State museum, and to be visited and regarded as their divinity by the delegation. But in a moment of painful abstractedness John and the Mayor sent over to New-Jersey for Gen. Fitz John Porter to come and take Commissioner Van Nort's place. The "plank" rotted out of the Utica platform immediately; the delegation no longer venerates the stuffed specimen, or the idea which it represented; and there is a fearful vacuum in Democratic statesmen's vocabulary, and a hiatus in the catalogue—a bead dropped from the rosary—of party principles. But the trouble does not end here. The whole party was as much committed to Home Rule as was John Kelly, but at once the defection spread, and there is now no knowing where it will stop. Mr. Lawrence, of Columbia, believes he has as much right to "bolt" the platform as any other man, and so took an opportunity on Friday last to rap Home Rule severely by introducing a bill to amend "Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, passed April 30, 1873," which is the chronological title of the charter of the City of New-York. In his bill he so far revels in the demolition of this "fundamental Democratic principle" above spoken of as to suggest to the rural members of the majority side that they turn Mayor Wickham and the new Board of Aldermen out of office next month, and allow the people to elect other Democrats to the vacant positions. That is one position on Home Rule—Albany and the State at large against the City of New-York, and the last is to give the Governor the power to appoint a Controller. The dose, it must be confessed, is a strong one, and would be conducive of great improvement in the health and moral tone of the party. But, being so strong, it would undoubtedly act as an emetic on John Kelly's gastric system, and of course Tammany's "light brigade" will be expected to bring their best cavalry tactics, "Black-Horse," or otherwise, into play to spoil the project. Another bad effect which Gen. Porter's appointment will have on the programme will be, doubtless, to knock Mr. Hauschel's Home Rule resolution out of existence. This resolution, it will be remembered, calls on the Committee on the Affairs of Cities to inquire into and report as to the number of persons who are now, or have been since 1870, employed in the New-York City departments through the influence, direct or indirect, of Senators or Assemblymen. The preamble to the resolution opens with a flourishing exordium on "the overwhelming indorsement which the people of the State gave to the Democratic principle of Home Rule, as enunciated at the Utica Convention," &c., and it would be interesting now to know whether an amendment to that preamble would not be in order. Mr. Hauschel intended to have called his resolution up on Wednesday last, but Mayor Wickham had meanwhile brought his Bobadil from New-Jersey and made things inconvenient for Mr. Hauschel. Some of the Republican members now talk of moving the resolution in case its originator fails to do so.

BEGUN BUT NOT ENDED.

Many persons are quite unfeeling in the way in which they make random inquiries as to "when the Legislature will adjourn." They seem to display some sort of anxiety about it, as though this Legislature was something that should be gotten rid of as soon as possible. These people forget that it would be very unseemly for a Legislature to adjourn without doing something. On the other hand the question is naturally asked, "when will they do something?" and every member looks at his fellow for a response. Speak to the best Democrats in the House about adjournment, and they will tell you that they "don't think they can get through before the end of April—it may run into May, indeed; for, you know, there is a great deal to be done in the way of framing these General Laws." Ask who is framing these laws, and what has been already done, and no one seems to know anything about them. The Republican members of the House introduced early in the session, drafts of laws intended to cover all the requirements under the constitutional amendments, and the effect of their prompt action was to stir up a very strong and outspoken feeling of envy and jealousy on the part of the majority side. A little later some of the few Democrats who can draw a bill scraped together some ideas, and in other cases copied almost literally some of Mr. Prince's bills, and introduced them as "general laws," but thus far nothing has been done with any of these bills, and they are kept sleeping, like dormice, in the pigeon-holes of the Judiciary Committee's desks until the advent of Spring warms them up, and they will then be rushed through hastily and incomplete, probably in the closing hours of the session. Political legislation will be deemed of far more consequence, for a week or two yet, than the passage of general laws for the people, and while the Senate is busy with the now historic Costigan bill, the House may have a splendid spurt one of these days over its successor—the Lawrence anti-Home Rule bill.

DRUNKEN WRECKERS.

FEARFUL SCENES AROUND THE WRECKED VESSEL GIOVANNI ON THE BEACH NEAR CAPE COD.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—A dispatch from Highland Light, Cape Cod, says the débris of the hull and cargo of the wrecked vessel Giovanni have beeen sold for $300. The valuable part of the cargo, wine, &c., was appropriated by the banditti on the beach, where at one time the life of no one was safe. Men held their drunken orgies without limit, and either killed themselves or were murdered by their frenzied companions. Yesterday, the body of an Irishman was found on the beach surrounded by empty bottles, and with most of the clothing torn off it. Two others are reported to be dead on the beach, and a fourth reached Provincetown, but will die from the effects of his debauch.

Provincetown Bay is clear of ice, and there is no news of the fishing fleet.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

CIRCULAR FROM TREASURER SPINNER TO NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following has been issued from the National Bank Redemption Agency:

In order to facilitate the issue of new circulating notes by the Controller of the Currency in return for national bank notes redeemed by this agency, the redeemed notes are in all cases returned to the Controller within twenty-four hours after my calls are made; and as soon as the reimbursing draft is received, or the reimbursing remittance counted, he is advised that a like amount in new notes may be forwarded.

Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to the exhaustion of their new notes in the Controller's hands, and to their failure to order an additional supply in good season. The cost of printing the new notes is defrayed by the United States.

It saves time, labor, and expense for express charges to reimburse by draft instead of United States currency.

When banks hold national bank notes unfit for circulation, which they intend to send to this agency for redemption, such notes may be forwarded to reimburse me for their notes redeemed, as well as in anticipation of calls as heretofore, thus saving the express charges on the legal-tender notes, which would otherwise be returned.

United States currency and national bank notes, whether for redemption or credit, should always be forwarded in separate packages, properly marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and should be accompanied by separate letters of advice.

Only notes clearly unfit for circulation are delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction. Notice of the amount of the notes fit for circulation redeemed for each bank will be given in due time.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States and Redemption Agent.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 7.—A collision took place here on the Hudson River Railroad at 2 P. M. An extra freight train, while taking water, was run into by an oil-train engine, No. 51, telescoping the caboose of the freight train, and wrecking the whole train. Engine No. 51 was badly injured. The engineer and fireman of the oil train jumped before the collision. Down trains are delayed.

THE REMOVAL OF THE STATE TREASURER OF SOUTH CAROLINA DEMANDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Both branches of the Legislature have adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor, demanding the removal of State Treasurer Cardozo for alleged irregularities in the execution of the law for funding the State debt. The Treasurer denies the charges, and an investigation will take place.

THE STEAMER WHAT CHEER.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—The efforts on Saturday to get off the steamer What Cheer, ashore in Wickford Harbor, were unsuccessful, but were to be resumed to-day with more efficient preparations.

THE RULERS OF THE SOUTH.

THEIR PURPOSES AS SHOWN BY THEIR OWN WORDS.

ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF THE LABOR OF THE SOUTH—OPINIONS AND INTENTIONS OF THE SLAVE ARISTOCRACY UNCHANGED BY THE WAR—THE OLD PLANTATION SYSTEM, OR A BARONIAL SYSTEM UNDER STATE LAWS, TO BE ESTABLISHED—FREE SCHOOLS TO BE DEGRADED TO "POOR SCHOOLS" FOR THE INDIGENT—THE TWO PARTIES IN THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

There is in Georgia, and in the other Southern States, a Bourbon and a progressive element in the Democratic Party, so called. The most arrogant of the slave aristocracy are the real leaders of the Bourbon element. They are able, wealthy, tyrannical, desperate men. They were the "fire-eaters" before the war—the men who inaugurated the rebellion. They have organized Kuklux Klans and White Leagues since the war. They are astute politicians, and, although few in numbers, their ability, wealth, and desperation have given them such power that they rule the Democratic Party. They have been unwilling to assist to educate, improve, and elevate the masses. They formerly controlled the labor of the negro, and they wish to do so again that they may be more wealthy and powerful. Avarice and a lust for power are the ruling passions with these men. They are supported by the men who are interested in controlling negro labor, and the ignorant whites who hate the "nigger," and their continued success will be disastrous to the cause of freedom and education in this section. They undoubtedly have a comprehensive plan of secret organization, and they are gaining power, hoping to control the nation in 1876. They seek to gain by the ballot what they lost by the bullet.

THE BOURBON LEADERS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

One of the most distinguished statesmen in the South said, in a speech delivered in Portland, Me., in 1860: "Gentlemen, the difference between you of the North and us of the South is this—you believe that labor should be entirely independent of capital; we believe that capital should own labor." Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a speech delivered in this city on the 21st day of March, 1861, said: "But not to be tedious in enumerating the numerous changes for the better, [in the Constitution,] allow me to allude to one other, though last not least. The new Constitution has put at rest forever all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization. This was the immediate cause of the great rupture and present revolution. * * * The prevailing ideas entertained by him [Jefferson] and most of the leading statesmen at the time of the formation of the old Constitution were that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle—socially, morally, and politically. * * * Those ideas, however, were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of the races. This was an error. It was a sandy foundation, and the Government built upon it fell when the 'storm came and the wind blew.' * * * Our new Government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and normal condition."

MR. STEPHENS' VIEWS UNCHANGED.

The views entertained by Mr. Stephens and other Bourbon leaders upon the labor question before and during the war are now entertained by them. They do not, perhaps, expect to restore slavery as it existed before the war, but they do intend to control the labor of the negro. If they should express their honest sentiments they would say to Republican statesmen, "Gentlemen, the difference between you and us is this: you believe that the laborer should be as independent as the capitalist; we believe that capital should control labor." An effort has been made to create the impression at the North that Mr. Stephens is now more liberal in his views than formerly, and that the Republicans of his district favored his election to Congress. I know of nothing he has said that will justify any one in believing that his views upon the labor question have changed, and it is not true that the Republicans of his district favored his election. The Republicans of Georgia respect Mr. Stephens, because, unlike other Democratic leaders, he has manifested a disposition to be truthful when he has alluded to President Grant. But no Democrat in the State is more pronounced in his opposition to Republican principles and to the Republican Party. On the 22d day of April, 1873, he published an article in his paper, the Atlanta *Sun*, over his signature, in which he said: "Another point in this connection we take the present occasion to present to the equally serious consideration of all those who would shape a campaign policy with any hope of a successful rescue of the liberties of this country, and that is, assaults should never be made where a repulse is inevitable, upon a full explanation of the right and the truth of the case. * * * If the liberties of this country are to be rescued from Radicalism, and ultimate despotism, it is to be done by assailing the iniquitous measures of the party—the principles on which it rests—and not the man or men to whose hands their execution is committed." The Washington (Ga.) *Gazette* published a private letter from Mr. Stephens, after the result of the elections in November last was known, in which he said: "The news of the elections throughout the country is exceedingly encouraging to the patriots of the land. The next House of Representatives will be Democratic for the first time in fourteen years. If this majority shall prove itself equal to its mission—that is, keep the party on the great principles on which it was founded—and go after no new departure, a bright future may await us."

ANOTHER BOURBON LEADER'S VIEWS.

A few months since that distinguished and polished demagogue, Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, the most popular Bourbon orator in Georgia, made a speech at the Clayton County Fair, in which he said: "I would give the negro every right to which he is entitled under the laws, but he is entitled under no law to become the destroyer of his neighbor's property nor to keep the white race of the South in poverty and bondage." That the planter may control the labor of the negro, he said: "The first thing to be done is to secure home government for home affairs. This is our right and our necessity. We must get control of our own labor and regulate our own industry. Massachusetts and New-York cannot do these things for us wisely or well. With State Governments for State affairs every other good will follow. Without this every evil is inevitable." In other words, if the State can regulate its own industry and control its domestic institutions without the interference of the National Government, the planters can again control labor.

A BARONIAL SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

In August, 1873, Hon. James M. Smith, the Democratic Governor of Georgia, in a speech at Athens, before the State Agricultural Convention, said that the productions of the State had decreased, between 1860 and 1870, forty per cent., although the population had increased twelve per cent. He ascribed these "unfortunate results," among other "causes of evil," to the inability of the planter to control labor. The remedy he proposed was to amend the laws so as to control labor. He said: "We may hold inviolate every law of the United States, and still so legislate upon our labor system as to retain our old plantation system, or, in lieu of that, establish a baronial one." Other Democratic leaders and the Democratic press of the State have advocated similar views. Mr. Julian Hartridge, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district at the last election, said: "This party [the Republican Party] seeks the passage of what is known as the Civil Rights bill, a measure the enactment of which as a law will subvert the relations of capital and labor." In other words, the passage of the Civil Rights bill will, in the opinion of Mr. Hartridge, prevent capital from controlling labor. I might quote the opinions expressed by other Bourbon leaders and those advocated by the Bourbon press to prove that the Democratic Party of Georgia, which is controlled by the Bourbons, favors the enactment of laws to enable capital to control labor. I will at another time allude to the laws that have already been passed for this purpose.

OPPOSITION TO FREE SCHOOLS.

A friend of mine congratulated a Bourbon, now an influential Democratic politician, upon the means of usefulness he had by improving and elevating the people who had not enjoyed his advantages, and he replied: "I regard the necks of the people simply as steps by which I am to reach positions of elevation and control, and I propose to use them for this purpose. I care nothing for their interests further than they will contribute to this end." Hon. William Gibson, one of the Bourbons whom Gov. Bullock appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, in a charge to the Grand Jury of Richmond County, delivered in January last, said: "I notice that another bill is to be introduced in the Legislature providing for the levying of another tax for public school purposes in Richmond County. This is all wrong. No man has a right to put his hand into my pocket and take my money to educate, clothe, or feed his children. If men marry and have children they should assume the responsibility of their education and maintenance, and not look to others to do so. In proportion as a man expects another to educate and maintain his children, he becomes a mendicant and loses his manhood. What with city taxes, school taxes, State taxes, and United States taxes, I do not know what is to become of our people. It is high time that they were taking some action in the matter, or they may soon have no property left to be taxed. It is right and proper to afford aid and education to the really indigent, but the area is being so extended as to practically exclude them, while taking in others not justly entitled to such aid." "It is," he says, "right and proper to afford aid and education to the really indigent." In other words, schools may be established upon the same principle that poor-houses are. That was the policy of the slave aristocracy who ruled the South before the war. It is the policy of the Bourbon leaders now. In Georgia free schools could be established for the children of the "really indigent," but for no other children. In 1870 the Republican Legislature repealed the "poor school" law and established a free school system. When the Democrats again came into power, they amended the law so as to cripple the system, not daring to entirely abolish it. But now Bourbon leaders openly oppose free schools. I will at another time allude to the Georgia School laws more at length.

The Bourbon leaders oppose and the progressive leaders favor free schools and free labor. These are the issues that divide them. The Republican leaders also advocate free schools and free labor, and, if they and the progressive leaders unite, they can within a few years control Georgia, and, in my judgment, every Southern State.

A GEORGIA REPUBLICAN.

THE CASE OF A. C. BUELL.

THE CHANDLER LIBEL SUIT—ARGUMENT ON THE RIGHT TO SEND THE DEFENDANT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR TRIAL.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The habeas corpus case of A. C. Buell, arrested here for alleged libel of Senator Chandler, came up before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day. The main question to be argued was whether United States Commissioner Clark had authority to order the removal of the prisoner to the District of Columbia for trial. It was upon this order that the writ of habeas corpus was applied for; but when the case came up to-day it appeared that after the writ of habeas corpus had been issued, District Attorney Patrick found that under the law of 1874, the Commissioner had no right to so order, and had procured from Commissioner Clark a simple commitment of the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal Newcomb of this district, to supersede the order previously made. This changed the case from whether the United States Commissioner had the right to order the removal of a prisoner to the District of Columbia, or whether the United States District Court had that authority. A lengthy argument was then entered into. Col. Joseph O. Brodhead, counsel for defendant, argued that while the law of 1874 enlarges the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia, it does not change the powers of other courts. An offender against the laws of the United States may be arrested there and sent to the district where the offense was committed; but there is no authority to arrest an offender elsewhere, and send him to the District of Columbia for trial. United States Attorney Patrick quoted a number of authorities, and showed that when the territory embraced in the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, it was expressly provided that the statute laws of those States and the common law were to be enforced in the respective portions of the territory so ceded. If an offense against the laws of the United States is committed in that portion of the District of Columbia that formerly belonged to Maryland, the offender may be arrested, no matter where, and sent there for trial, the same as though the territory still belonged to Maryland.

THE JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., TRAGEDY.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—The watch stolen from Mr. Edward Yost, the victim of the Johnstown, Fulton County, burglary, murder, robbery and arson case on Saturday morning, was an eighteen-carat gold hunting-case watch, engine-turned, nickel movements, made by Tissot & Son, and numbered 31,915. These details are given for the information of police detectives and jewelers with the hope that, if the watch is offered for sale, they may lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the horrible tragedy. No arrests have been made up to Sunday noon. The Coroner's inquest will be continued on Monday.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WAR RUMOR FROM INDIA PRONOUNCED GROUNDLESS.

LONDON, March 7.—The London *Observer* to-day says the war rumor which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of Friday has no foundation.

ADMONITION AGAINST RITUALISTIC PRACTICES FROM THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

LONDON, March 8, 5:30—A. M.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and all the Bishops with the exception of two, have issued a charge congratulating the clergy and laity on the prosperity and progress of the Church, and strongly admonishing the former against illegal ritualistic practices which tend to isolate the clergy from the people.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

LONDON, March 8—5 A. M.—Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN AUTHOR.

LONDON, March 8.—Arthur Helps, the author, is dead. He was born in 1817.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET ORGANIZATION STILL UNSETTLED.

PARIS, March 7.—It is again asserted that M. Buffet will be Vice President of the Ministerial Council if the negotiations now in progress are successful. The main obstacle, the question, as to who is to be Minister of the Interior, has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

DEATH OF A FRENCH ASTRONOMER.

PARIS, March 8.—Claude Louis Mathiew, the distinguished astronomer, died yesterday in his ninetieth year.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONONGAHELA AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, March 7.—The United States steamer Monongahela arrived at Cape Town Feb. 6, and was to sail for Rio Janeiro March 1.

THE COTTON TAX.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON PETITIONS TO REFUND THE TAX PAID FROM 1865 TO 1869.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the 1st inst. made the following report:

The petition of the citizens of De Soto County, Miss., asks the return of the tax on cotton for the years 1865 to 1869 inclusive, on the grounds that the tax was unjust and oppressive, and because it was unconstitutional. The Government of the United States has been obliged to raise a large amount by taxation to defray the expenses of the recent war. The properties and industries at the North have been heavily taxed, and, as cotton constitutes the principal wealth of the South, the committee see no reason why a tax upon it should be considered unjust or oppressive. The cotton tax has been claimed to be unconstitutional for the following reasons:

First—Because it is equivalent to a direct tax, and is not laid according to population. When the Constitution was framed the larger States were careful to provide that direct tax should be according to population, for fear that a tax upon land by the acre might impose large and unequal burdens on them. Hence the Constitution, (article 1, section 2,) provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to an enumeration made every ten years. But the cotton tax is not a direct, or a land tax, it is a tax on the productions of land—it is an excise on cotton severed from the land in the bale and by the pound.

Second—The tax is claimed to be unconstitutional, because it is not uniform. The eighth section of article 1 provides that all excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. This tax is uniform. It is the same whether the cotton be in Maine or in Louisiana. The fact that cotton is grown at the South, and not in the North, creates no want of uniformity, any more than the fact that manufactories are found at the North more than at the South renders a tax on the products of the Northern mechanic partial and local. Any one can raise cotton, and as a matter of fact Northern capital is invested in its production. The excise is uniform. It is said the tax is unconstitutional because it is a tax on exports. The ninth section of article 1. provides that "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." The fact that any article may be or is largely exported does not make the article an "exported article." This is simply a tax on cotton. The object of the Constitution was to prohibit a tax on exportation, and this tax is not that. The committee therefore recommend that the petition be not allowed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The factory of the American Butter Company at South Framingham, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $28,000; insurance, $16,000. The Boot and Shoe Shank Company lose $4,500, and the surrounding property is considerably damaged. The total loss will be about $35,000.

A fire in Paxton, Mass, yesterday morning, completely destroyed the boot and shoe factory of Bigelow & Son, and injured one or two other buildings. The factory building was insured for $5,000, and the contents for $25,000.

THE ICE GRADUALLY LOWERING AT PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March. 7.—It has been snowing all day here. The thaw is progressing gradually, and although the water is rising a little it still keeps within the banks. If the present mild weather lasts four or five days longer the danger will be over. Rain and the consequent sudden rising of the river may yet be fraught with disastrous results. The ice has been gradually lowering during the past week and has settled about eight feet. Travel on the Erie Railway is not impeded.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

NEW-HAVEN, March 7.—George Sherman Benson has been arrested in this city for obtaining money by false pretenses. He has had a large advertisement in the *Christian Union* promising for twenty-five cents to send photographic representations of the "Excelsior Sewing-machine Motor," which, it is supposed, existed only in his imagination. The address given was "The Excelsior Motor Company," and at the time of his arrest he had received a large sum of money from the credulous.

MURDER IN CHICAGO FOR MONEY.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The dead body of Julius Wilcke, a saloon-keeper on West Lake street, was found in his saloon early this morning, with a deep gash in his skull, above the right eye, from which the brains were oozing, and another cut from mouth to chin. A hatchet was lying on the floor, and the victim's pockets were turned inside out. The object of the murder was evidently money, as Wilke expected to receive $1,500 on Saturday evening. No clue to the murderers has yet been discovered.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS' MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A meeting of the employes of Campbell & Elliott's cotton mill, who are now on strike, was held yesterday afternoon. There are 498 looms in the mill and 300 hands employed. There was a reduction of seven per cent. some weeks ago; the average wages now are from three to four dollars per week, and they have been working on half time about sixteen months. The strikers resolved to stand firm until they received an advance of fifteen per cent. It is reported that the hands of two other mills would also join the strikers.

ICE FIELDS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—The steam-ship Newfoundland arrived last night from Newfoundland. She passed through large fields of ice going and returning. The sealing fleet will leave St. John's on the 10th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES. From personal visit and observation, including detailed accounts of the Economists, Zoarites, Shakers, the Amana, Oneida, Bethel, Aurora, Icarian, and other existing societies, their religious creeds, social practices, numbers, industries, and present condition. By CHARLES NORDHOFF. 8vo, pp. 439. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This book is a valuable contribution to the social history of the present century. The first principle of what is known as communism, that is the possession and enjoyment of all goods in common by all members of a community or society, is not of American or of modern origin. But the freedom of action more possible here than in any other country, combined with the cheapness of land and the ease with which it is transferred, have made experiments possible here which were to all intents and purposes impossible in Europe. It was upon the banks of the Susquehanna that Coleridge and Southey, and, we believe, Wordsworth, in their youth thought of carrying out their project of a life which should be at once higher and simpler than any, which, in their immature judgments, they thought could be lived in Europe. The project which they abandoned has been carried out, with more or less success, in several instances, in a homelier way than they intended, by people of much humbler, but more practical and worldly-wise, mental endowments. Some of these projects have failed; but not a few have succeeded; and there are at present not fewer than twenty-seven Communistic societies in more or less successful operation within our boundaries; of which, however, eighteen are of the Shaker faith. These societies Mr. Nordhoff has undertaken to describe and to appreciate from personal observation; and he appears to have done his work thoroughly and in an impartial, unprejudiced spirit. Conforming to the scientific requirements of the day, he carefully accumulated facts before forming opinions; and for this purpose he visited the various communistic societies, remaining with each one long enough to observe its working, the administration of its affairs, and the habits and temper of its people, and obtaining from its leading men authoritative information as to its history and purposes. He says: "To make my observations, I was obliged to travel from Maine in the North-east to Kentucky in the South and Oregon in the West." The result is a mass of authentic information upon this interesting subject which has never before been made generally accessible.

Quite one-quarter of the book is taken up by a description of the Shakers, and the award of so large a proportion of his labors to that society is justifiable on the ground of its importance and its extended ramifications. There are fourteen Shaker societies in New-England, New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky, all of which are more or less prosperous. But for this very reason, and also because of their long establishment here, the Shakers are the best and most widely known of all the communistic people; we have all of us less to learn about them than about any of the others, and this part of our author's work is the least interesting of all of it to the general reader. Moreover, the religious doctrines and habits of the Shakers are at once so weak and so removed from ordinary human sympathy, that the pages devoted to this part of the subject are dull indeed, however valuable they make the book for consultation as one of reference. The followers of Mother Ann forbid marriage, and frown upon all intercourse of the sexes, and the consequence of this monstrously unnatural part of their religious faith is told in one brief sentence: "Less than one-quarter of the young people whom they bring up remain with them." It is well that it is so. The Shakers are neat, and have not been without some humorists among them, as will appear by the following extract from a "Table Monitor," in rhyme, which inculcates neatness and abstemiousness in eating:

"We loathe to see mixtures
 Where gentle folks dine,
Which scarcely look fit
 For the poultry or swine.
We often find left
 On the same china dish
Meat, apple-sauce, pickles,
 Brown-bread, and minced fish.
Another's replenished
 With butter and cheese,
With pie, cake, and cheese
 Perhaps added to these.

That "Table Monitor" might be distributed not disadvantageously through many of our "swell" hotels and restaurants.

To our apprehension the most interesting of all these communities is that of the Rappists or Harmony Society, at Economy, in Pennsylvania. This society was founded by George Rapp, a German, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1757. Although not highly educated, he was of a reflective turn of mind, and he became dissatisfied with the social condition of the people around him, and with the lifeless form of their religion, comparing both with the teachings of the New Testament. He began to preach; was persecuted by the clergy into success; gathered round him in the course of six years about three hundred families, who were styled "Separatists," and who accepted the name. In 1803 the most of them resolved to emigrate with him to America, and in 1805 they solemnly organized themselves into the Hramony Society, "agreeing to throw all their possessions into a common fund, to adopt a uniform and simple style of dress and house, to keep thenceforth all things in common, and to labor for the common good of the whole body." They had at first about 125 families, including less than 750 persons, all told, men, women, and children. Rapp, then forty-eight years old, was a good leader; "a man of robust frame and sound health, with great perseverance, enterprise, and executive ability, and remarkable common sense." To his ability as a manager of business and of men the society owed its remarkable and enduring success. He lived until 1847.

The religious belief of these Separatists, Rappists, or Harmonists has some features of German mysticism grafted upon a practical application of Christian doctrine. They believe that Adam was created a dual being, containing within his own person both the sexual elements, and that had he been content, he himself would have produced his kind and replenished the earth. But he fell into discontent; wherefore God separated from him his female part and gave it to him in an individual form according to his desire; and in this was the fall of man. Hence their principle of celibacy, which, however, was not inculcated, or at least, insisted upon in their early years. They believe in the speedy second coming of Christ and the millennium. Christ they believe to have been a dual being like Adam before his fall. They believe that a community of goods is an essential part of the teaching of Christ; they are Universalists, believing in the ultimate salvation of all mankind; but what is commonly called Spiritualism they reject and detest. They live simply, work steadily, but not excessively, and prefer agriculture; are not ascetic, but like music and flowers, and almost all of them can either sing or play upon some musical instrument. They even had once a museum containing pictures and other works of art; and they now have a library; but, unlike Chaucer's physician, their reading is mostly in the Bible. They have a school in which the teaching is in German and English; and their visitor found that even the small boys and girls could write very well. They do not live in common, but in small families of eight, and each family cooks and eats by itself. They believe that waste is sin and selfishness folly. "Each has enough. all that he can eat and wear, and *no man can use more than that.*" They have usually attained to a hale and happy old age, a great part of them having lived to seventy years and over; and they die without fear, trusting that they are the chosen people of the Lord. From their small beginnings this society of laborers have come to be worth between two and three millions of dollars; and an investigation into their affairs, made in the Pennsylvania courts in 1854, failed to discover the least maladministration or misappropriation of funds by the rulers; and yet Mr. Nordhoff tells us that "the society has never required from its chiefs any report upon their administration of their finances." Surely a belief and a life that produces this result, and those previously enumerated, are to be spoken of with respect, and with at least a certain degree of admiration; and indeed we cannot but regret that in most respects the whole country could not be brought under such benign influences. The economical success of Economy is plainly due to the absolute control of its affairs by a sagacious and pure-minded man, whose spirit still animates them, although he has passed away. Ere long his works will have followed him, for the society does not seek new members, and receives few recruits, and the millennium of which they have had a foretaste here, they will fully enjoy only on the other side of the dark river. Their large property, the fruit of their thrift and their integrity, will probably fall to the State of Pennsylvania.

Next in interest are the Perfectionists of Oneida and Wallingford in New-York. This society is of American origin, and almost all its members are Americans. Its founder, John Humphrey Noyes, comes from a much higher condition of life than that which has produced the leaders of the other sects. His father was a banker, and he is a graduate of Dartmouth. He studied law and afterward theology at Andover and Yale. He "landed in a new experience and new views of the way of salvation which took the name of Perfectionism." These included a new and peculiar view of the relations of the sexes which is here quite undescribable. Suffice it to say that it has for its object the physical perfection of the race, regardless of what is called by the founder of the sect, and his followers "selfish love." A few of them began their communal life only as long ago as 1848 at Oneida, where they bought forty acres of land, for which they owed $2,000. Their land had upon it an old frame house, an Indian hut, and a saw-mill, and they were so poor that for some time they had to sleep on the floor in the garret, which was their principal sleeping chamber. Recruits began to come in, chiefly New-England farmers, bringing money, so that by 1857 they had more than $107,000, of which, however, they had sunk $40,000. From this time they began to prosper, and now they own at Oneida and Wallingford more than 900 acres, including woodland and valuable water powers, and the people are living in comfort and the society is growing rich. They are nearly 300 in number—131 males and 152 females. Agriculture is their principal occupation, but they have factories and practice trades, and they employ more than 250 hired laborers and operatives. They pay good wages, treat their servants kindly, looking after their physical and intellectual well-being, and even building houses for such of them as have families. Their body is made up from all conditions and professions, and from all religions except the Roman Catholic. At the beginning of 1874 they were worth more than half a million of dollars.

They believe that the Gospel provides for complete salvation from sin, and that Perfectionism is immediate and total cessation from sin—"a special phase of religious experience, having for its basis spiritual intercourse with God." This intercourse, they believe, may proceed so far as to destroy selfishness in the heart, and so make an end of sin. They have a peculiar form of religious or moral discipline, called criticism. This consists in the self-presentation of a doubting or back-sliding member to the whole congregation for criticism, and he or she sits silent while those who feel called upon to do so tell plainly what they think are the defects of the hapless person's character and conduct. Mr. Nordhoff was witness of one of these criticisms which he describes, and indeed the trial is a very sore one. Meekness and humility almost incredible must be required to sit quietly while faults and short-comings are so sharply criticised in open meeting. But they carry belief in the efficacy of criticism beyond the bounds of man's moral nature, and even pretend to cure by it the physical ills that flesh is heir to. They are an intellectual and even a cultivated people; their employments are various; they dress as they please, except that short skirts falling a little below the knee are prescribed for women; they do not work very hard; their business affairs are conducted very systematically; nothing is undertaken without a general consent of all; there is no bell or signal for work, but each person is expected to do faithfully that to which he or she is assigned; they are not troubled with idlers. This absence of the idle element, by the way, is noteworthy in all the communities. The sloths and drones of society seem to avoid them. The children, however, at Oneida, are allowed to sleep as long as they like—a wise provision; but as in this part of the community Mr. Nordhoff tells us that, although the children were plump, and looked sound, they seemed to him a little subdued and desolate, as though they missed the exclusive love of a father and mother. He saw in their eyes an expression of a lack of buoyancy and gladness. He compares them to chickens hatched by a machine, having a blanket for shelter instead of the wing of a mother; and yet he adds, with that superiority to prejudice which seems a part of his character, that these little bipeds, "after all, grew up to be hearty chickens, as zealous and greedy, and in the end as useful as their more particularly-nurtured fellows."

A love of variety in all things, and an aversion to forms and fixed habits, even in eating and working, are characteristic traits of the Perfectionists. Their responsible officers and managers, foremen, stewards, &c., are appointed in couples, like the Roman Consuls, and they help each other, one being always ready to take the other's place if he finds the duties wearing upon him. Very few of their young people have left them, and of those who have gone out some have sought to return. They exact no time of probation, but are very careful about admission of new members; and they have expelled but one person since the society was organized.

We cannot go further into the particulars of the various communities described in this interesting book, and this is the less desirable because of certain characteristics common to them all. Communism is the result of dissatisfaction with the existing conditions of society, and men enter a communistic association in search of equality, and of freedom from the conventional restraints and empty forms and ceremonies which obtain in all countries, and which, it must be confessed, vex the souls of not a few of the thoughtful members of every society in the world, although they may not be ready to give them up for the bare simplicity and the dull sobriety of communistic life. This commune life insures equality, peace, abundance, order, system, and also, by the simplicity of dress, which it imposes upon women, it saves them time, trouble, and vexation of spirit, and it preserves for necessary things, or for higher pleasures, the enormous sums of money spent by the women of society in this way. Communism insures, or aims at insuring, unselfishness, industry, an honest, pure life, frugality, simplicity, discipline, subordination, moderation in all things, even in work. Communists, Mr. Nordhoff tells us, are cleanly, honest, humane, and charitable, temperate, principled against debt, contented, and even cheerful. It must be confessed that this is a strong array of advantages to be set up on the side of communal against social life. The frugality, discipline, subordination, honesty, and temperance of the communal life, it were well if we could transfuse into our own. What is it, then, which is fatal to communism as an enduring social form, and a constant formative social force? This: Communism kills social ambition and represses the love of the sexes, and social ambition and the love of the sexes are the spur to most of the exertion which results in the development of the human race, (apart from its continuance,) and the advancement of civilization.

The value of Mr. Norhoff's book is enhanced by an introduction, in which he shows the folly and the suicidal tendencies of trades-unions, and by an appended bibliography of socialistic or communistic literature, containing 118 full titles, with occasional notes.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

CURRENT TOPICS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLES—USURERS AND BORROWERS—THE STORY OF A MEMBER OF THE OLDEST ARISTOCRACY IN THE WORLD—"NORMA" AS A TRAGEDY—A LIBRARIAN LIKELY TO BE DRIVEN MAD.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

I have given up trying to calculate how many companies exist, in a partial or complete state of formation, for maintaining or laying cables between this country and America. They may be dismissed as "legion." The only two of these companies, however, which have been thought worth fighting about, are the Anglo-American Company, as newly constituted, and the Direct Cable Company, which is not yet in existence, or, at least, not in activity. When the direct cable (in which Mr. Labouchere was interested) snapped, and the shares of the Anglo-American Company went up in consequence, (to the temporary delight of Mr. Abbott,) every one thought that the Anglo-American Company would continue as long as possible to profit by its monopoly. But it is sound policy to lower the rates before the Direct Cable Company comes into being—if only to deprive that company, in a measure, at least, of its *raison d'être*. The promoters of the Direct Cable Company talked of sending messages at the rate of one shilling a word, but the Anglo-American directors reckon that when they have once established a two-shilling rate, the accusation now brought against them of levying exorbitant charges will cease, and that supporters of the projected opposition company will be difficult to find.

THE LIBELED USURERS.

Messrs. Boss & Beyfus are naturally very anxious (as you will have seen from the report of the proceedings) to find out who wrote the article against them in the *World*. It is said that they have no wish to injure the author; they would, on the contrary, be ready to advance him a little money—at eighty per cent. I cannot help hoping that they may not have the opportunity of carrying out the charitable intentions imputed to them. Meanwhile, as if for the sake of originality, *Vanity Fair* takes the part of the money-lenders, to whom, it is said, we have all had recourse, and without whom the position of younger sons (as if we were all "younger sons") would be intolerable. There is just this amount of truth in *Vanity Fair's* argument, that there may be moments in a man's life when it is quite worth his while to pay five pounds for the use of fifty pounds. Only such moments ought not to occur often, and there ought, some day, to be an end to them. I am astonished that English money lenders, who spend so much money in advertisements, have never gone into the philosophy of borrowing, about which a good deal might be said from the usurer's point of view—or rather from that of the borrower at usurious rates. At the battle of Mars la Tour I do not know what large proportion of the Prussian cavalry was sacrificed in order that the infantry might have time to come up; and similarly in the strategy of private life sacrifices have occasionally to be made with a view to some object which would otherwise be unattainable. Lord Palmerston, the third Napoleon, Prince Bismarck, were all great borrowers in their youth, and, indeed, until long afterward. Lord Palmerston had once an execution put into his house by a green-grocer; it must have been worth something to get it promptly paid out. Prince Louis Napoleon was so reckless in his dealings with London bill-discounters that he once fell, literally, into the hands of thieves, whom he gave in charge, and who were publicly tried and sentenced for robbing him of his acceptances.

THE STORY OF HERR BLEICHRÖDER.

Count Bismarck, when, in the days of Prussia's humiliation, he was Minister at Frankfort, is said to have had recourse, from time to time, to the friendly offices of Herr Bleichröder, Rothschild's agent. The readiness with which Herr Bleichröder took Count Bismarck's paper has since been largely rewarded. When the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the French was being fixed, Bleichröder was sent for to Versailles, and was consulted by the Chancellor as to how much should be taken in gold, how much in notes, how much in bills of exchange, and so on. When the dates for the various installments had been arranged, Bleichröder pointed out to the Chancellor that he had forgotten the interest, a simple but valuable piece of information, which cost the French some millions of francs, and procured for Bleichröder the nobiliary prefix of "Von." In recommending that the faithful Bleichröder should be raised to the nobility, Prince Bismarck is said to have pointed out to the King that he already belonged to the oldest aristocracy in the world, being the direct descendant of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. It, indeed, seems to have been thought an uncommonly good joke—at least by Bismarck and his royal master—to place the Hebrew financier on a level with the *junkers* of Prussia. As for the financier himself, he became so elated when the news of his elevation reached him that he was very near tumbling down to his original position as a commoner, from the mere fact of carrying his head too high. Nothing would satisfy him but to issue invitations forthwith for the greatest ball that could possibly be given. He accordingly had an interview with Herr Von Choppins, the favorite cotillon-leader of the Prussian capital—the proud performer of those duties which fall, in London to Mr. Augustus Lumley and which, in Paris, under the Empire, devolved on the Marquis de Caux. Herr Von Choppins made out for Bleichröder, the *bourgeois-gentilhomme* a list of eligible dancing gentlemen, selected chiefly from the army. But, objected the infatuated banker, "these officers do not all belong to the nobility." Herr Von Choppins, much amused, repeated this remark to the King who was not at all amused, but on the contrary declared that as nothing could make Bleichröder a gentleman, his patent of nobility should not be made out. At last, however, he relented, and Bismarck's banker has now for the last three years belonged to the great family of "Vons." He moreover holds the honorary office of English Consul General at Berlin; and, besides being Consul General for England and Financier General to the German Empire, he became a year or two ago proprietor of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, since which time that widely-read journal has always exhibited the most friendly feeling for Prince Bismarck and his policy.

"NORMA" AS A TRAGEDY.

The great dramatic idea of the day seems to be to turn the opera of "Norma" into a tragedy. Mr. Arthur Matthison, author of the libretto of Balfe's last opera, has written a tragedy on the subject of "Norma;" and it has been stated in print that an actress to whom he showed it was so pleased with it that she at once asked another dramatist to take "Norma" in hand, and see what he could make of it. Then Col. Richards, author of a democratic "Cromwell," which was brought out some time ago as a sort of counterpoise to Mr. Wills' royalist "Charles I.," turns out to have written a "Norma." Finally, Mr. William Gilbert, father of the dramatist of the same name, himself the author of several very successful novels, appears to have taken the plot of "Norma," and made it the basis of a tragedy, years ago, when Mr Arthur Matthison was still a boy, and the force, of which Col. Richards is so distinguished an officer, had not yet been called into existence. In time we shall doubtless hear of other "Normas," by other dramatists. Meanwhile I happen to be in possession of a secret in reference to this matter which might cause some annoyance if it were published in London, but which it may not be improper to make known in New-York, unless, indeed, American authors have also been persuading themselves that it is a clever thing to deprive "Norma" of its beautiful music and serve up its remains in spoken dialogue. The secret is such a simple one that you have perhaps already guessed it. Romani's libretto of "Norma" is itself based on a tragedy—written, if I remember rightly, by the French dramatist Frédéric Soumet—who is, naturally, not to be confounded with that famous dramatist and novelist of a later period, Frédéric Soulié. Where Soumet got his story of "Norma" I do not know—perhaps from Spain, the birthplace of so many thoroughly dramatic stories; perhaps from some old Italian drama. In any case the plot, the characters, the structure, the scenes, the dialogue of "Norma" can all be traced back to Soumet; and any one who likes to provide himself with Soumet's play and an amanuensis may in thirty-six hours produce a "Norma" for himself as good as either Col. Richards' or Mr. Matthison's version is likely to be.

Poor Bellini! What would he have said if he could have known that any one, after hearing his simple, melodious, yet admirably dramatic music, would conceive the notion of rejecting it, the better to bring out the "words" on which it is based. It seems to me that it would be about as good an idea to suggest a simple recital of the words of the "Last Rose of Summer," in lieu of the "Last Rose of Summer" with the traditional melody from which it is really inseparable. There are two operas, and two only, which I can never hear without saying to myself how much better I should like them in tragedy form: Ambroise Thomas' "Hamlet" and Gounod's "Romeo e Giulietta." But the case of "Norma" is different. Thomas and Gounod are not quite equal to Bellini; nor was Soumet equal to Shakespeare.

VICTIMS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Unless he be a very thin-skinned man—which I am told he is not—Mr. Jones, the principal librarian of the British Museum, will soon be driven mad by the attacks which are being directed upon him from all sides. Whenever any one at the British Museum falls ill, Mr. Jones is looked upon as usually responsible for his malady. The death of Dr. Deutsch, the author of the well-known articles in the *Quarterly Review* on the Koran and the Talmud, and more recently the death of Mr. Warren—both clerks at the Museum—have been attributed lately to their sufferings in the printed-book department; and a Polish gentleman, who lately figured in an action for libel against one of his own compatriots, and some time before that in an action for libel against the *Times* newspaper, is said to be preparing in one compenduous volume everything which has ever been written against the British Museum authorities. This pleasant volume is said to be already in the press. S. E.

RECENT DEATHS.

JOHN TIMBS, AUTHOR.

A dispatch from London has announced the death of the well-known author and journalist, John Timbs, in the seventy-fouth year of his age. He had been for nearly half a century prominent in the literary world, and as early as 1827 was the editor of the *Mirror*, then published in London, which position he retained down to the year 1838. When only twenty-one years of age he published *A Picturesque Promenade Round Dorking*, but the next work from from his pen did not appear until 1833, when he published *Why and Because, or Knowledge for the People*. In 1839 he commenced the publication of *Year-Book of Facts in Science and Art*, and in 1841, *Popular Errors Explained*. He was the author of *Wellingtonia*, published in 1852, and of *Curiosities of London*, in 1855, a work of great labor, and a valuable compendium on that subject. Following this work came *Curiosities of History, Curiosities of Science, Things not Generally Known, Stories of Inventors, &c., in Science and Art*, in 1857. During the following four years, from 1860 to 1864, he published *Anecdote Biography*, in four series; *Illustrated Book of Wonders*, and *Something for Everybody* in 1861, *International Exhibition of* 1862 and *School Days of Eminent Men* in 1862. In 1863 he published *Knowledge for the Time* and *Things to be Remembered in Daily Life*, and in 1864, *Century of Anecdote—1760 to 1860*, and *Walks and Talks About London; Club Life in London, with Anecdotes, Strange Stories of the Animal World*, and *Romance of London; Strange Stories*, in 1865. He was also the author of *English Eccentrics and Eccentricities*, and *Nooks and Corners of English Life*, published in 1866, and of *Historic Ninepins; a Book of Curiosities, where Old and Young may Read Strange Matter*, and *Notable Things of our own Time*. He was the chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News* for many years, but he ceased his connection with that paper in 1858.

GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of this distinguished physician and medical writer in that City on Thursday. Dr. George W. Norris was born in the year 1810, and was the son of Mr. Joseph Parker Norris, a former President of the Bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. When quite young he was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honor from the Department of Arts, and afterwards from the Medical Department. On commencing the practice of his profession he evinced a predilection for surgery, and about the year 1830 became resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. He maintained this position for three years, during which time he had been a constant and faithful student of the branch of study which he had marked out for himself. At the close of his term, as resident physician of the hospital, he went abroad to complete his education in the hospitals and schools of Great Britain and Europe. On his return he was elected to the position of surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was considered a high honor to be conferred upon so young a man. He continued his labors in this connection for thirty years, and acquired a high reputation for his varied attainments. He conducted for a number of years the clinical lectures in surgery, and was remarkably successful, both in his operations and his clear and interesting method of imparting instruction. In addition to his private practice, he devoted considerable time to the production of articles bearing upon the subject of surgery, which were published in the scientific journals. He was an able writer, and made a number of valuable contributions to the scientific literature of the day. His papers on "Amputations" and "False Joints" were among his best productions, and prized for their original and scientific character. Among his most prominent publications was a work entitled *Contributions to Surgery*, which was marked by original research and a careful investigation of the subject. During his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital he was elected a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and was known as a generous patron of education. He also served as Vice President of the College of Physicians, and was an active member of the Historical Society. Outside of his professional studies he was a man of culture, and had collected a large library of rare and unique books. Although a man of distinguished abilities, Dr. Norris was, perhaps, less known to the public than many of his colaborers. He possessed a modest and retiring disposition, and always avoided publicity. Among his own circle of friends, however, he was highly esteemed, and was noted for his amiable character, unpretending disposition, and sterling integrity.

ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF.

Mr. Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, whose death at Jamaica, Long Island, at the age of eighty-nine years, is recorded, was one of New-York's oldest and most influential merchants, having been for a long period of years largely engaged in the grocery trade. During his business career he gained the reputation of being one of the best authorities on the quality of coffee and sugar. He was an elder in the old Middle Dutch Church, at the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, now occupied as the Post office, and was subsequently instrumental in founding the Market Street Church.

FRENCH NOTES.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

POLITICAL MATTERS—CAUCUSING ON THE BILL FOR THE FORMATION OF A SENATE—THE REPORT ON ROCHEFORT'S ESCAPE AND THE PENAL COLONY—SUDDEN INCREASE OF CRIME IN PARIS—VIOLENCE ON RAILROAD CARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

Yesterday was an active day at Versailles, all of the political groups having caucus meetings to discuss the new proposals for the formation of the Senate. Late last night it was reported that the Right Centre was in despair. The Orleanists forming that group were placed in a difficult position between two parties, and had to decide whether they should go with the Republicans or continue as hitherto, with the prospect of helping the Bonapartists. It was said last night that they had adopted the former course, and agreed to vote the Wallon proposition, which is strongly Republican. Thus the Orleanists, through fear of the Bonapartists, are forced to help form a Republican Senate and to found a definite Republic. The idea is so shocking to them that they will try every means to avoid voting with the Left, and many of the larger landed proprietors who sit upon the Right-Centre will refuse to go with their party leaders into this arrangement. They will either abstain or vote with the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Radicals, who are united in opposing the measure. But the members of these different parties are not united, and one cannot count with certainty upon the results of the coming vote. This afternoon the committee will report the Wallon proposition, and it is under discussion as I write, but no news has yet been received in Paris to show how things are going on.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE INQUIRY INTO THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

When, in 1874, news came that Henri Rochefort and five of his companions had escaped from Noumea there was great commotion here, and the natural inclination of the French to exaggerate upon the spur of the moment, gave rise to a number of romantic tales, and to many charges against the authorities of the penal colony. They were accused of negligence, if not of complicity. Public sentiment was so strong that the Government sent Admiral Ribourt to New-Caledonia with full powers to organize a court of inquiry. The Naval Captain, Gaultier de la Richerie, was ordered back to France. Admiral Ribourt has just sent in his report, and in it he acquits the Governor, M. De la Richerie, and his subordinates, but concludes that some important legislative and administrative reforms are necessary with respect to transportation. But this does not fully acquit M. De la Richerie, who commanded at the island when Rochefort, Jourde, Paschal Grousset, Ollivier Pain, Deslandes, Robin, Ballière, Bastien, and Contouly made their escape, he himself having demanded a special inquiry. Of his acquittal, however, there can be no doubt. Admiral Ribourt says that the concentration of the convicts upon one small island gives rise to a great many difficulties, which might be avoided by allowing the best of them to go upon the main land. It is very difficult to manage and control the agglomeration of individuals now upon the Isle des Pins, for there are too many brains conspiring against the authorities. The law of 1850 leaves the convicts free to work or not as they see fit. The most of those sent out voluntarily adopt some agricultural or industrial labors, and take the positions of colonists in that part of the world. They make a fair living, some lay by money, and a few have grown rich by cultivating the soil, or by such work as making brick, the island furnishing an admirable clay for the purpose. But there is a category of convicts who make a question of principle of their idleness, and say that their dignity prohibits them from working. These men have to be fed by the Government, and they form a danger to the working category, as well as a difficulty to the Administration. Admiral Ribourt wants to give the Governor of the penal colony power to grant concessions upon the main land to those who want to work, and to keep the Isle des Pins mainly for the lazy who must be constantly fed and guarded. It is for the Assembly to decide upon the advisability of this proposition, for it would undoubtedly furnish an easier means for escape, in case the authorities should be deceived in the men to whom they grant concessions. I can very well see that the problem is a difficult one, and that the law of 1850 has its partisans; but it was made for a different state of affairs than that existing to-day. Then there were very few convicts; now there are 3,700 at Noumea. It is the population of a town of no mean importance, for which industry of some sort is a necessity. If labor is not imposed, it is evident that those who are willing to labor must be protected from the sneers and persecutions of those who are not.

ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME.

Crime of all sorts seems to be fearfully on the increase. Within three days we have had three assassinations. There have been two condemnations for *escroquerie*, the condemned having represented themselves as a Marquise and a Vicomtesse, both being women; and there has been one more case of cheating at cards, and an attempt on the part of an Italian Marquis, a man moving in the best society, to extort money by the means of letters threatening revelations of a scandalous nature, and death if the Police were informed. The Police caught the Marquis in the act. And we have had also two crimes of an unusual sort, but which seem to break out from time to time. I mean attacks upon people in railway carriages. An attempt of the sort was made upon the Northern Line a few days since, the victim defending himself with so much vigor that he saved his life; and now we have another case upon the line to Marseilles. It was near the place where Dr. Constantin James was attacked in a similar way. M. De Bouchoni entered a carriage, accompanied by his sister-in-law, a young lady, when a villainous-looking man entered and began to grin at her. "I am afraid! Let us get out," she whispered to her companion. They entered another carriage, and the man followed. They got out a second time, and again the man followed them. They called a guard, who asked the fellow if he had a ticket, and as he replied, yet without showing it, the guard said that he could not be ordered out. There were few passengers upon the train that night. When it started the man made an attack at once, tearing a chain from the young lady's neck, and trying to make her swallow something he had in a bottle. M. Bouchoni interfered, and a fight ensued. The young lady got out and went along the foot-board, crying that her brother was being assassinated, but it was some time before the train was stopped. The villain had to be knocked senseless before he could be captured. He is either crazy or simulating lunacy. M. Bouchoni was very badly injured, but his life is not in danger. The young lady received a shock to her nervous system which makes the doctors fear for her. It may be noted that she broke the glass and rang the alarm-bell as directed, without being able to stop the train.

GOING TO LAW.

A month or two ago a laboring man in railroad employ in Detroit, Mich., had a very sick child, and the attending physician called in a professional brother for consultation. The child died, and the attending physician sent in a bill of $42 for services, which the father paid. Then came a bill for $10 from the consulting physician, and this the father refused to pay upon the ground that the charge was exorbitant, and that he had not employed this second doctor. A suit followed, and nearly half a dozen physicians were taken from their professional pursuits to testify that the regular consultation fee is $10, one of them, when on the stand, declaring that he had rather given the plaintiff and defendant each $20 than come to the court-room. The trial occupied the time of a Justice of the Peace, two lawyers, six jurymen, the plaintiff, defendant, and a dozen witnesses for an entire afternoon, and resulted in a disagreement by the jury. A second trial was longer, more vexing, more costly than the first, but the jury agreed this time, rendering a judgment for $3 in favor of the plaintiff. That gentleman, however, refused to receive the sum awarded, and gave notice of an appeal.

DELUDED NEGROES.

THEIR EXPECTATION OF FREE TRANSPORTATION TO KANSAS, AND FORTY ACRES AND HALF A YEAR'S RATIONS WHEN THERE.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, March 5.

Rev. Edwin Horn, formerly Pastor of a colored church in Edgefield, but now of Giles County, was in the city yesterday. He said he had been deputized by some five hundred colored people in Giles County to investigate whether the idea entertained that free transportation was given between Nashville and cities in Kansas and Missouri was a reality. They had gotten to believe that free transportation was furnished, and there is no getting it out of their heads. It almost amounted to a superstitious belief, so much had the story been told, and there was no controverting it, and especially by those who had no written documents upon which to base an argument against it. It was a singular fact that the idea was traceable to no particular person. No single person appeared to advocate such emigration as was proposed by the blacks in Giles and Maury Counties, Tenn., and Limestone County, Ala. No one had any knowledge as to the route they would take for the West, or even the amount of money required to be expended on the way. They hardly knew where they were going, nor when they would stop. They were led on by the one vague idea of receiving forty acres of land and six months' rations at the end of some insubstantial rainbow.

Many had stopped their plows in the field, packed up their little all, hurried it under the hammer, and sold it at whatever it would bring—a beggarly sum. Many, led on by those illusions, broke their contracts, sold their cabins and wandered out with all the rest of the flock who had the Western fever. They were spending what little they possessed, and many would soon reach a point near unto starvation. Mr. Horn confessed having advised many of them to leave if they thought they could greatly advance their fortunes; and, moreover, had expressed the opinion that the greater the number who departed for another country, the greater the opportunity afforded for those remaining to better their fortunes, because of a more active demand for their labor. The best of labor was leaving the country, as only those who had, by their industry, accumulated at least a small amount of money, could think of removing to so distant a country as Kansas.

He intended going back to Giles with a view to discouraging the emigration, as it could result in no good to the emigrant, who was far better off at home than he would be among strangers.

Desiring to have some positive evidence of the utter falsity of the free transportation forty-acre illusion, he had applied to Mr. J. N. Brooks, transportation agent, for information upon the subject, and had gotten him to write a letter which he might exhibit to his people. The letter mentioned says:

"There is no free transportation from Nashville to the West. The only free transportation given or that is offered is by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, or St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern from St. Louis, and that is to the effect that they propose to sell certain lands adjoining their line of railroad on seven years' time, with the understanding that one-tenth of the purchase money is paid down to the real estate agents in St. Louis, and when this is done they will give the purchaser free transportation to the lands. This is the only kind of free transportation known by me. If there is a large number of persons that wish to go, the railroad company will make a reduction from regular rates, and give them the lowest possible rate from any point on the line of the Decatur division to St. Louis or Kansas City."

Twenty-five deluded blacks came here yesterday, with the intention of going to Kansas. Out of the number only ten were enabled to pass on their way, nearly all of their limited means being required to pay their passage to St. Louis. The remaining fifteen, like others who have come to Nashville within the past few days, were out of money, with no place to lay their heads, and dependent entirely upon the charities of the cold world for subsistence. These indigent would-be emigrants spend their last dollar to reach Nashville, and reaching Nashville are forced to remain, wishing they had never left home.

A HUSBAND'S MISTAKE.

The severe lesson a Pittsburg man lately received from his wife is thus set forth by the *Commercial*, of that city: "The husband had been in the habit of staying out late at night, and on the evening in question, at about 11:30 o'clock, he was standing in front of an Alderman's office, in company with some friends, including the magistrate. A woman closely veiled came along, apparently under the influence of liquor. The husband referred to proposed that she be arrested and tried at once. The party took up the suggestion with the idea that there was fun ahead, and the Alderman's office was at once opened, lit up, and the woman brought in. The case was called, and the friends stood around to hear the trial. He who had suggested the arrest and trial was forward in the progress of the case, and desiring a view of the face of the female, rudely lifted her veil. His astonishment and mortification may be imagined when he discovered that it was his wife! There was a sudden dispersement of the friends. The wife had been seeking her wandering lord, and had taught him and his friends a lesson that they will not soon forget."

A MILWAUKEE SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPH.

This singular story is told by the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel*: "There are two library desks in the show rooms of Matthews Brothers, which have been repeatedly photographed, and no matter in what light, or from what point of view the photographs have been taken, there is always on the left hand glass pane of the left hand book shelf, (surmounting the desk,) what a Spiritualist would call a spirit picture. The shelving, which in other parts of the desk comes out with tolerable distinctness, is here dim and shadowy, and on the side where—according to the sunlight as thrown on the parts of the furniture—the shade ought to be, something light and gauzy, like fine white garments or bed clothing, is thrown into relief, the graceful head of a female finishing off the picture. It is the body coverings that are brought into the strong light. The head is in shadow, and fades into indistinctness, but the parting of the hair, the eyebrows, and outlines of the nose and mouth are plainly visible. The under part of the chin is in deep shade, as the picture of a natural person would be. The female might be imagined to be a corpse in neighbor Griffin's store, beautifully laid out in a casket, the head being just about that angle with the body of a person reclining on the back with a pillow under the head. The picture is a curious one, and has been handed around considerably among citizens of an inquisitive turn of mind."

RELIGIOUS INSANITY.

The Scranton *Republican* says: "A few days ago Mrs. Tiffany, wife of A. Tiffany, a highly respected farmer of South Harford, Penn., evinced symptoms of mental aberration resulting, it is thought, from a religious excitement. During the late revival at South Gibson she was deeply engaged in the meetings, attending almost every night, and constantly urging others forward. Every day she was occupied studying the Bible, and seemed rapt in a religious ecstacy. On the 19th of last month, her mind gradually weakened beneath the great strain brought to bear on it, and that night she claimed to have died two natural deaths, and to be no longer composed of ordinary flesh, but rather possessed of a spiritual existence. In this state, she contended, that she was sent from a higher power to warn the people of an impending judgment, and that her mission would properly commence at the first sound of the 'trumpet.' She told this to a number of friends in her room who called to see her, and just at that moment the shrill whistle of a passing locomotive was heard. She regarded it as the trumpet of which she had been speaking and forthwith sprang from her bed and ran down the street, despite the deep snow and the earnest entreaties of her friends, who endeavored to dissuade her of her strange hallucination. She was finally overtaken and carried home to her room, where she was seized with the most painful paroxyms, in the course of which she lacerated and wounded herself severely. She is continually singing religious hymns or raving. Her physician, Dr. Pennepacker, has hopes of her ultimate recovery."

IMPROVING BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Referring to the gradual recuperation now generally looked for, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "In Buffalo the prospect for the Spring business is fully as favorable as was to be expected. Leading merchants report an encouraging increase in the demand for the principal articles of commerce. In fact, some of the jobbers say that their business is better now than it has been at any time since the panic. The best reports, of course, come from dealers in the necessaries of life, such as groceries and dry goods. For the past two years they have bought as little as they could possibly get along with, but now they are compelled to buy more liberally."

PEACE FOR OHIO MARRIED PEOPLE.

Some married people in Ohio have lately borrowed unnecessary trouble on account of a report that found circulation to the effect that marriage licenses issued by the Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court were void. They can, however, sleep in peace once more, as a case was made in Lucas County, and taken to the Supreme Court, where the Judges held that the Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court could issue marriage licenses, administer oaths, &c. The court went further, and judicially recognized the woman question by holding that a female is eligible to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF FREE MATTER THROUGH THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following are partial regulations, under the fifth and seventh sections and part of section 3, of an act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes:"

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1875.

Ordered—That Postmasters be and they are hereby required and directed to pass free through the mails the *Congressional Record*, upon which the word "free" is written or printed over the name of a member or Delegate of Congress written by himself.

They shall also pass free through the mails agricultural reports emanating from the Department of Agriculture, and packages of seeds received for distribution from the Department of Agriculture, when such reports and packages of seeds are transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, a member or Delegate of Congress, or an ex-member or ex-Delegate of Congress, within nine months from the expiration of their terms as members and delegates, provided there is written or printed on such reports or packages of seeds the word "free" over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, written by himself, or over the name of a member or Delegate of Congress, written by himself, or over the name of an ex-member of Congress or ex-Delegate, written by himself, within nine months from the expiration of the term of such ex-member or ex-Delegate.

They shall also pass free through the mails until the 1st day of December, 1875, all public documents, including the *Congressional Record*, and speeches and reports therein contained, already printed or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress, upon which there is written or printed the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," "Free," over the name of a member or Delegate of the Forty-third Congress, written by himself.

When publications printed by order of Congress or either House thereof, having written or printed thereon the words "Public documents," and certified to be such by the signature of any ex-member or ex-Delegate of Congress within nine months after the expiration of their terms as members or Delegates are sent through the mails, the postage to be charged thereon—except public documents, which are to pass free as hereinbefore provided—shall be ten cents for each bound volume, and on unbound documents, two cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Public documents cannot be sent in bulk through the mails under the frank of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member of or Delegate to Congress, or ex-member or ex-Delegate of Congress written upon a bag or pouch containing them or tag thereto attached, unless each public document or package of seeds contained in such bag or pouch to pass free through the mails shall have the words "Public Documents," or "Pub. Doc.," or "Free" printed or written thereon over the name of the Commissioner of Agriculture, member or Delegate, ex-member or ex-Delegate of Congress, written by himself.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL,
Postmaster General.

THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

REASONS FOR NOT EXTENDING ITS OPERATION—LETTER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following is the letter from the Superintendent of the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in relation to the operation of the money-order system, which was ordered to be printed:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to you, under date of the 29th ult., by a dealer in "garden and flower seeds," at Marblehead, Mass., and by you referred to this department, in which the writer urges the "much wider extension of the money-order system and the reduction of the cost of the money orders to the lowest minimum." In reply I have to state that the compensation now allowed to postmasters for the issue of a money-order which does not exceed $10, is only one and two-third cents, a sum entirely inadequate for the time and labor required in the transaction, while the average compensation for the payment of such orders is about one and one-quarter cents, or two and eleven-twelfths cents for both issue and payment.

Nearly 2,000,000 such orders were issued and paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, at a cost of 7.84 cents each to this department, while the fee received for each transaction was only 5 cents, showing a loss of 2.84 cents each on all orders not exceeding $10, not including as items of expense in the above calculation the salaries paid in the offices of Superintendent of the Money-order System, and in the money-order division of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, nor the items of printing and stationery, which were "not charged to the Money-order System, but paid out of the regular appropriations;" all the profits of the system having accrued from the sale of orders of large amounts. This loss from the sale of small orders induced the Postmaster General, in his last annual report, to recommend "that the fees for money-orders be increased," and a bill providing for such increase is now pending before Congress.

The inexpediency of an unlimited extension of the system, or of its "much wider extension," is shown as follows: It appears during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, that of the 3,069 money-order offices then in operation in the United States, there were 392 no one of which issued exceeding seventy-five orders. Nine of these offices issued not exceeding ten orders each during that quarter; eighteen issued over ten, and not exceeding twenty each; thirty-seven issued over twenty, and not exceeding thirty; forty-two issued over thirty, and not exceeding forty; seventy-two issued over forty, and not exceeding fifty each; seventy-eight issued over fifty, and not exceeding sixty; ninety-one issued over sixty, and not exceeding seventy, and forty-five issued over seventy, and not exceeding seventy-five.

The average issue of money-orders by these 392 offices during the quarter named was at the rate of a little over five orders in eight days, being about fifty in a quarter, while the payments by the same offices averaged one in about four days, or less than twenty in a quarter.

There are now over 7,000 Post Offices, the annual salary of the Postmasters of which is not less than $200 each. In all of these the money-order business, if established, would average much less in amount than at the 392 offices above referred to. In addition to the 7,000 offices there are about 23,000 others, the annual salaries of the Postmasters at which vary from $12 up to $200, and to each of which there would be required to be furnished a full set of books, blanks, and other stationery, at a heavy expense to the Government, without corresponding benefits to the public. The large majority of these offices, located in sparsely settled districts and supplied by weekly or semi-weekly mails, would seldom be called on to issue a money-order.

The business capacity of the Postmasters at a majority of these 23,000 offices is limited to the easy duty of receiving and dispatching a country mail once or twice a week, and it would be extremely difficult to procure the services of men as Postmasters in such localities capable of transacting money-order business, and of keeping the requisite accounts, who would be willing to give the required bonds and assume the duties and responsibilities of such positions for the small compensation fixed by law for this service.

The experience of the British Post Department in its small and densely populated territory, where the short distance from and the means of rapid communication with the central office, render the supervision of Post Offices comparatively easy, has shown that, up to Dec. 31, 1871, it has not been expedient to extend the money-order system to more than 4,335 of its 11,767 Post offices, or to a percentage of less than three-eighths, while in Canada, a large and sparsely-settled territory, with less frequent and rapid means of communication, rendering supervision more difficult, there has been, prior to June 30, 1872, only 621 out of 4,135 Post Offices opened as money-order offices, being about 15 in 100.

In the United States there were, on the 1st of February, 1874, 33,244 Post Offices, nearly one-eleventh of which have already been designated as money order offices. The system is being gradually extended, but only to offices at which the annual salary of the Postmaster is not less than $250, as experience has shown that at smaller offices the Postmaster would not have sufficient funds in his hands from the sale of money orders or postage stamps and stamped envelopes to pay promptly an unusual number of money orders which might be presented on the same day. Considerable delay in obtaining the requisite funds to meet such emergencies would necessarily take place at small offices remote from great centres, and infrequently supplied with mails, and would cause dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of the holders of money orders. The payment of a money-order immediately on its presentation is essential to the utility and success of a postal money-order system. An order should, therefore, never be drawn upon an office where such payment cannot at all times be assured.

There is another objection to the proposed extension of the money-order system, viz., that a large increase of clerical force would thereby be rendered necessary in the offices of the Superintendent of the Money-order System and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department. It would be necessary for these new offices to forward to the department over 30,000 weekly statements, about ten times the present number, the examination of which, together with the settlement of the accounts of the Postmasters, and the great volume of correspondence involved therein, would impose an immense amount of additional work, with but a trifling increase of receipts. I have the honor to be very respectfully, C. F. MACDONALD,
Superintendent.

SIXTY YEARS MARRIED.

Mr. Smith Laing and wife celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage at the residence of one of their sons in Adrian, Mich., on the 2d inst. They are both natives of New-Jersey, and were married in Ontario County, N. Y., according to the usages of the Society of Friends, in which religious denomination they were reared, and of which society they still remain consistent and honored members. Mr. Laing is now eighty-one years old, and his wife eighty. They have been the parents of nine children, five girls and four boys. Of these, five are now living, Sarah, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, and Webster, all of whom were present yesterday. They have thirteen grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren, and all but three of each of these were on hand to gladden the hearts of the aged pair.

CALVARY CHURCH.

REV. EDWARD A. WASHBURN'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE PARISH SINCE 1836—RECTORATES OF REV. DR. HAWKS AND BISHOP COXE—THE MISSION CHAPEL IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET—OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND MISSIONARY WORK OF THE PARISH—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PASTOR.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, was organized in October, 1836, under the Episcopate of Bishop Hobart. The first church edifice, a small wooden building, was erected at the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-fifth street in the same year. At this period the society was very feeble, numbering at one time but nine members. Rev. Francis H. Cumming, the first Rector, was called in October, 1836, and continued to fill the pulpit for upward of twenty months. In August, 1838, he resigned and went to Michigan, where he was for many years actively engaged in the pioneer work of the Church. Rev. Charles Jones, his successor, was elected by the vestry on the 16th of November, 1838. During his rectorate the congregation was increased to some fifty adult members, and the prospects of the parish began to brighten. One great obstacle to its growth at this period of its history was its remote situation—Thirty-fifth street at that day being practically as distant from the heart of the City as Westchester is now. This was remedied during the first year of Mr. Jones' pastorate, by the removal of the church to the site now occupied by St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Twenty-second street. Here a second wooden building, afterward sold with the ground on which it stood to the Methodists, was put up and occupied by the congregation for the space of three years, at the end of which time the construction of the existing edifice, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, was commenced. The corner-stone of this church was laid on the 10th of March, 1841, by Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan. Rev. Smith Pine who followed Mr. Jones in the rectorship, was called by the vestry on the 11th of November, 1841. Three years later, Mr. Pine, whose ministry was a successful one, resigned. He subsequently became connected with a church in Washington, D. C., where he officiated for a number of years. Rev. Samuel L. Southard, who was called by the vestry of Christ Church as his successor, was a clergyman of high reputation, an excellent preacher, and an active and energetic Pastor. He was the son of ex-Senator Southard, of New-Jersey, and a brother-in-law of Ogden Hoffman. His labors in Christ Church parish were successful in the highest degree, and at the close of his term of office, the number of communicants had more than doubled. He resigned on the 27th of October, 1849, and was succeded a year later by Rev. Francis S. Hawks, previously Rector of St. Thomas', at the corner of Broadway and Houston streets, and at one time connected with a parish in New-Orleans. The latter's undoubted talents, both as a preacher and a writer upon philosophical and literary topics, speedily won for him a reputation second to that of no clergyman in the Diocese of New-York. As a pulpit orator, his sermons were marked by an unusual degree of brilliancy, combined with sound study and thorough preparation. His achievements upon the platform were of an equally meritorious character, and the public lectures which he delivered upon "The Antiquities of Peru" were generally admired for the study and research of which they gave unmistakable evidence. Twice elected to the highest office in the Church, he each time declined the proffered honor rather than allow his name to be the subject of strife and contention—an example of self-denial which has rarely been equaled, and hardly ever excelled. As an author, the list of his published works comprises a wide range of subjects. Among the more prominent ones are *Commentary on the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States*, (1841,) *Egypt and its Monuments*, (1849,) translations of Rivero's and Tschude's *Antiquities of Peru*, (1854,) *Romance of Biography*, (1856,) and *History of North Carolina*, of which State he was a native. The last named work was published in 1859. At the breaking out of the war, the Doctor, who, having been born and bred a Southerner, naturally sympathized with the South, closed his connection with Calvary Church and removed to Baltimore, where he was soon after called to the charge of Christ Church. His successor in Calvary pulpit was the then Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, now Bishop of Western New-York, a clergyman whose eloquence and learning were fully equal to those of the departed Rector, and whose sentiments in regard to the great struggle in which the nation was engaged were of a thoroughly patriotic character. In April, 1865, the newly-elected Assistant Bishop was called by the death of Bishop Delancey to the entire charge of the latter's diocese, and in 1866 the present Rector was called to the charge.

Few parishes have contributed more liberally to foreign and domestic missions than that of Calvary Church. It this city it has established and maintained one of the largest missions in the entire metropolis—Calvary Chapel, on Twenty-third street, east of Third avenue. The chapel itself, which has already been fully described in THE TIMES, was recently built at a cost of over $100,000, and gathers large and appreciative congregations in a quarter of the City which, before its establishment, had been almost entirely destitute of church influences. Calvary Parish itself has long been one of the wealthiest and most prominent in the diocese. The offerings of the congregation during the past year aggregated over $71,000, and the educational, religious, and missionary work performed within the parish limits has been widespread and effective. A leading feature of the church services is the character and quality of the music. This is under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Mosenthal, the vocal music being supplied by a quartet choir, assisted by a volunteer chorus of eighteen voices.

The present church was completed, as previously stated, in 1841, and is a good specimen of Gothic architecture. It is constructed entirely of brown stone, a shade darker than that of Trinity, and covers, with the adjacent school-room and rectory, seven lots of ground on Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. The most conspicuous feature of the exterior is the absence of any spire upon either of the two towers which flank the main entrance, thus giving the entire structure an unfinished look. The main auditorium seats over 1,000 people, and the school-room adjoining on the north side, 350. The total cost of the church was over $100,000, and that of the school-house $17,000. Alongside of the former, and fronting on Twenty-first street, is the rectory, two stories in height, and built of the same material as the church. The present value of the entire property, including land, is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000.

The membership of the church is over four hundred and comprises several members of the learned professions in this City. Among the number are Hon. William M. Evarts, Judge James Emott, Judge Samuel Blatchford, Judge Pierpont, Judge Lawrence, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, James W. Girard, Clarence A. Seward, Judge Kirkland, John Sherwood, Henry H. Anderson, and others.

The Sunday-school scholars number about four hundred. The officers of the church for the current year are Samuel B. Ruggles, William W. Wright, Fred. S. Winston, William Lottimer, Samuel D. Babcock, Daniel Huntingdon, James Emott, Jacob Wendall.

REV. EDWARD A. WASHBURN.

The present Rector of Calvary Church was born in Boston on the 16th of April, 1819. He acquired his early education at the Latin School and other academies, and graduated at Harvard in 1838. He studied theology at Andover Seminary and the Divinity School of Yale, and was licensed to preach by the Congregational Association of Worcester in 1842. For the ensuing six months he occupied a Congregational pulpit, without, however, accepting a regular pastorate. In the following year his religious views underwent a material change, which ended by his becoming an Episcopalian. In 1844 he was admitted to Holy Orders by Bishop Eastburn, and was called to St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, where he was ordained priest. Here he remained five years. This church was one of the oldest in New-England, having been founded by the venerable London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. At the close of his pastorate here, he crossed the Atlantic, where he spent two years in traveling in Europe and Asia, visiting the Holy Land. On his return he succeeded the present Bishop of Western New-York as Rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, where he continued for five years. His next parish was that of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, from which he was called in April, 1865, to his present position. He received the degree of D. D. from Trinity College in 1860. In 1871 he was a member of the deputation of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which joined with the European branch in presenting a memorial to Prince Gortschakoff as representative of the Emperor of Russia, in behalf of religious liberty throughout the latter's dominions. He was also a member of the Alliance at its recent session in this City, and took a prominent part in the late Church Congress.

THE SPIRITUAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN CHRIST.

Sermon by Rev. Edward A. Washburn Yesterday.

Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.—Matthew v.: 6; Luke vi.: 21.

We hear the voice of the Son of God in this noblest beatitude, speaking to the conscience and heart of every one of us. It was the wont of the Divine Preacher to illustrate the deepest truth from the simplest facts of life, and we have here one of the happiest examples. We may realize at once its power, if we imagine Him as He stood on the mountain, with the crowd of poor Israelites gathered about Him, many of whom had followed, hoping for such a miracle as the desert saw, when He fed the hungry thousands with a few loaves. But while He pitied and relieved their distress, it was not as a mere temporal Messiah He stood before them on this memorable day. He appealed to not a single motive which could satisfy the earthly passions. He did not offer, like many of the leaders of the social world, the baubles of pleasure or the bribes of ambition. He offered only truth and righteousness. There is, indeed, in the version of St. Luke, what seems at first sight to refer to a merely outward supply. "Blessed are ye that hunger now, for ye shall be filled." But the whole tenor of these beatitudes must lead us to interpret it as meaning a spiritual hunger.

This, then, is the first and most obvious sense of Christ's words, to point out the true happiness of men in comparison with all our false desires. An unrighteous life is poor in the midst of wealth. A life which has this solid good of a pure conscience, an unselfish goodness, is blessed; poverty cannot starve it; misfortune cannot blast it; it survives all else here, and passes with us, when death strips away every relic of our pride, into the life eternal.

But there is a yet deeper truth than this general one conveyed in this language. It is Christ who, in His own person, promises such blessedness, and such words open the divinest view of His religion. This fitness of the Gospel to supply both for the individual and the race a knowledge of God, a holiness, a peace, a life eternal, without which we are forever unsatisfied—this is its real power over the reason and conscience of man. We discourse of the evidences of Christianity; but here must be the root of all evidences. If it be, indeed, a revelation of spiritual blessing, it is in the study of our own hearts, of our personal struggles, yet our hopes, our victories through the grace of God, we learn the meaning of Christianity.

Let us, then, consider how in this simple illustration from our bodily senses our Lord has conveyed the truth. We find two connected thoughts suggested by His words: the character of our moral nature as testifying our need of a Divine nourishment; and the character of the Gospel as satisfying this inward need. We will take this plain analogy of our physical hunger and thirst, for it sets before us one of the great spiritual laws implanted in our being. All things God has created are dependent on some source beyond themselves for their supply. I may turn, my friends, as Jesus has done, to the flower of the field for our first Christian lesson. You see its delicate roots thrust themselves as fingers into the moist earth, drinking the dews and converting its food into the green leaf; and if you bury it in a dark cellar it bends, as if it were a conscious being, toward the least ray of light. Wherever you turn throughout the world of organic things, from the bee, whose instinct guides him to his nourishment, to man himself, with all his senses of eye and ear so fitted to the sphere of sunlight and music, there is this law of craving and supply. God has "made all, as the wise man said, twofold, and has set the one over the other."

But if it be so with the lesser wants of our being, we must surely see far more the connection of this craving and supply in spiritual things. It is this to which Christ appeals. There is a hunger and thirst which every man who has not drowned his better nature in mere appetite or selfish habit feels for a good that can fill his inward being. We are not made merely for the happiness of the body; nor can even the pure knowledge of science, or the purest social affections satisfy us. We crave righteousness. We long for that state where we feel that we are walking in the way of a holy life; that we are at peace in our consciences, our affections; no longer under the sway of our earthly natures. What truth in that thought of Pascal: "Man is so great that his greatness appears in the knowledge of his own unhappiness. A tree does not know itself to be unhappy. All our miseries thus prove our grandeur; they are the miseries of a great lord, a discrowned king!" But why is this wretchedness? What is it that stands in the way of this holiness we need? What is it that prevents us, immortal beings, from finding this peace of conscience, this unclouded happiness of the soul? Here we reach the secret of the human heart and life. There is a moral contradiction in us. It is in the fact of sin. You and I know this fact. We have read it, as Paul read it, in all its strange contrast—these two truths confronting each other, the law of the flesh and the law of the mind; the consciousness that we are children of God, yet the consciousness that we are far from our true condition. It cannot be explained away. If I say I am a weak creature, and sin is nothing but an animal necessity, then I blaspheme against my moral nature. If I say I am of Divine origin, and sin is nothing but a passing imperfection, then I again deny my conscience, which tells me of my guilt. I can only say that I accept the truth which the word of God, the common heart of mankind, and the experience of history teach together. Moral evil is no theory; it is a reality. We know and can know only this, that it entered the world through man's own wrong, that it has passed into this human life by the law of evil growth, and we are sharers of the inheritance. Yet in this sin, this weakened nature, we see the image of God defaced, not effaced; yet, even in the most degraded of human creatures, if we look below the surface, we find some craving for a higher good, some affections, some wants that are not satisfied with selfish happiness. And what is this craving of the conscience and the heart of man? What is it that it tells us? It is, in a word, redemption. This is the hunger and thirst of which the Saviour speaks. We feel it, each self-knowing man, in our unceasing struggles with our own temptations, in our sad defeats. We feel it in this daily experience of life after we have sought our happiness in selfish aims, and find that it has only left us restless, unsatisfied; we stand in the midst of our wrecked hopes, nay, in the very hour of our enjoyment we are startled by a voice that says, "Thou fool! what hast thou gained for thy spiritual needs?" None can escape it. And if we go forth into the world of busy men, in every pursuit, in every feverish aim, in private or social history, it is the same problem of redemption. What is the deep disease that lies beneath all forms of human wretchedness? What is it that has made the earth the abode of poverty and slavery and death? It is this moral evil at the heart of man—and only a redemption which can purify the fountain-head can answer the social want. And as I turn from the Christian world to the heathen past, what is it but, in the grand image of the Apostle, the witness of "the whole creation, groaning and travailing in pain together, waiting for the redemption?" In all those dim religions of nature there stands forth this one sacred instinct of our struggling humanity; even under the worst superstitions—the dark sacrifices—there is this acknowledgment of sin, this groping after some propitiation; this eclipse of conscience which hides the love of God and makes Him only a being of awe and vengeance; this longing for a deliverer.

Here, then, we reach the truth, to which all our inquiries guide us. The conscience and life of man are the living witness of Christianity. As the natural craving of hunger and thirst finds the nourishment it needs out of itself, so the fitness of this Gospel of pardon and purifying is the inward satisfying evidence that it is sent from God. Its truth is in its essence a moral truth. Every doctrine has its root in the spiritual nature of man, and addresses thus the mind and conscience together. It is so we learn it, not as a system of arbitrary notions, but as a living revelation. There is in the person of the Son of God, in His sinless character, His revelation of grace, that which meets the inmost want of our being. As in our self-knowledge of sin we turn to Him, we behold in Him the very image of the infinite God, at once perfect Holiness, yet not an unknown deity whom we worship with a dim, fearful hope, but one who comes nigh to us in that form of man which assures us that we are His children. Our belief in the personality of God is answered in no way so truly as in this personal Son, who links our nature with His. We need not, in such a knowledge, speculate of the mystery of His divinity. It is enough that we know God in the Incarnate Love, enlightening, warming us, as we know the sun in its beams, "light of light." Christ is the central truth of revelation. And as with that knowledge again we turn to His whole history, we behold the same personal fitness; a Saviour who brought salvation through His own union with us in every tie, every experience of our human life, who knew our worst temptations, who bore all the griefs that weigh down the heart, who died that He might in His own willing sacrifice complete His union with us and make His grace the most personal and living gift. If I explore the hidden meaning of that atonement in God's counsels, I may find questions too hard and deep for my searching. But if I seek its explanation as it thus comes home to the spiritual want of my nature and real life, the mystery is transfigured in the full revelation of the grace I need. Let me appeal for this to your own personal experience of the character of Christian knowledge. What has met your doubt, my friends, in the hour when you felt the conflict of your heart with sin, save this assurance, that you were indeed not left to yourselves, but are children of God, and that there is in you a redeemed nature? What is it, amid the daily trials of life, that has sustained you like this truth of a Saviour, at once the image of that holiness you strive after, and the giver of a Divine grace? But this evidence, supplied in your own personal experience, is the same blessed gift to every one who seeks Him. There is no question that concerns the way of holiness, the real knowledge of God, the doubts and fears of conscience, the hope of life eternal, which has not its answer in Him. There is no sorrow and no evil that weighs down a single despairing soul, which this revelation cannot reach. It is this fitness to the manifold character and lot of man that marks this Gospel. "It has," to cite another golden saying of the same thinker, "in reconciling man to God, reconciled him to himself." Go to the wisest who has studied the mysteries of science, yet it is the same truth to him, if a scholar of Christ, as to the humblest, who has learned it by heart. Go to the highest in social rank, who yet feels the touch of human trial like the lowliest, and wherever this love of Christ has entered it has renewed him. It has taught all that they are brethren, because children of one Father. It has nourished all social virtues in quickening this unselfish love of God. It has cured all evils in curing this of the conscience. And why? Because there is in all, under the manifold differences of lot, age, circumstance, one human nature, one evil, one Divine grace that heals it. I know no witness of our religion that comes home to reason or faith like this. It is like all those universal gifts, which show their Divine nature in their fitness; as every organ knows that which sustains it as every eye rejoices in the light, as the pulsations of the heart throb with the air we breathe, so are the light and life of God in His blessed Son to us. Turn to the history of many of the noblest minds who have passed from doubt to belief and you shall read there a better commentary on the Gospels than all our learning can furnish. It was because they saw in Christian truth only the subtle definitions of theory, that it seemed a riddle; but when, after much wandering, they found no truth, they have in the hour of self-reflection stood face to face with their own moral being, they have asked, What is it that I need as a spiritual wisdom? and in such a transforming thought they have opened anew this sealed Word of God, and it has told them of a living Christ. Yes, my friends, as I mingle today in the strife of Christian opinions, I feel that we need thus to come back to the simplest statements of doctrine, to know its central truth, as it is rooted in our inmost convictions, as it renews us in the spirit of our minds—"the truth as it is in Jesus."

"Blessed are ye who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for ye shall be filled." I pray you, my friends, to listen to this voice, that speaks to you as when He first spake on the Mount. There are two methods wherein we seek this knowledge of Christianity; but their results are very different. The one is to read of Him in the outward letter of His Word; the other is to reach Him through this spiritual hunger after holiness. The one is to hold an opinion of Him, of His person, His atonement; the other is to find Him in this peace of the conscience, this son-like love of the Father, this grace of a Saviour revealed in the penitence and purity of our hearts. The one is the mirage of the brain that tempts the wandering mind, but never slakes the thirst; the other is the "well of water springing up to eternal life." If there be any of you who have not felt this hunger and this thirst after righteousness, who are only craving a wisdom to feed your fancy, you shall not be filled. Your theories of religion will not renew or sanctify your life. But the promise is not vain to those who have asked in the spirit. Let us so test it. If our faith in Christ be a growth in a deeper humility, a daily struggle with sin, an effort after holiness, we shall reach that knowledge which clears away every mist of perplexity, because we walk in the truth, and ask no more than what shall be the plain, practical rule of duty. Yes, blessed Master! we have proved that Thy religion is this reality. We have tried it in times of doubt, when truth seemed overcast, but as we have striven more and more to do Thy will, we have found "light in our dwelling." We have tried it in times of struggle, when we were shattered in the wreck of our earthly hopes, when there was no strength in ourselves, no reliance on human wisdom or comfort; then out of our shadow we have seen rising one Divine reality—Thy cross—and from it we saw Thy face of healing and undying love.

THE SEA.

THE PROCESSES CONSTANTLY GOING ON IN THE OCEAN—PROF. HUXLEY'S LAST LECTURE.

Professor Huxley lectured Feb. 22 in the Foresters' Hall, in London. He dwelt primarily upon what he believed to be the importance of physical science as a branch, not only of the higher but also of the elementary education of the country, urging that while it was true that the study of the higher branches of natural science required for its pursuit a certain maturity of intellect and advanced knowledge, there was nothing unfeasible in imparting even to children some of its more elementary principles. He then launched into a most interesting discourse on "The Sea," limiting his attention, in accordance with his additionally expressed design, to the distribution within it of certain apparently insignificant and practically invisible creatures with which he said the ocean teemed to such an extent as to convert it into a kind of "living soup." These minute organisms he described as covering a vast portion of the surface, whence as they died they sank slowly to the bottom, bearing with them their tiny shells or skeletons, which soon became all that was left to tell of their existence. The recent investigations of her Majesty's ship Challenger had cast much light upon the history of these creatures, showing that within certain zones—between about 55° north and 55° south latitude—the organisms thus being constantly precipitated to the bottom of the ocean consisted almost entirely of calcareous foraminiferous bodies, while those in the northern and southern regions beyond had been shown to be exclusively the silicious shells of the vegetable diatomaceæ. From the accumulation through countless ages of these myriads of shells it was not difficult to realize that they were gradually, by their agglomeration, producing deposits of hard, solid matter, so that the Polar regions were becoming gradually enveloped in a stratum of silicious or flinty rock, forming a kind of cap on the bottom of the sea over each end of the globe. So in the more equatorial portions of the sea the bottom was found to consist of carbonate of lime or chalk, formed in a like manner, but from the calcareous foraminiferæ and the chalk cliffs which lined our coasts had been shown from microscopical research to be nothing other than the deep sea deposit of an ancient world, modified from its original form by the gradual agency of water and the solvent action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Hence these tiny creatures, insignificant as they might appear, were the means of producing enormous transformations throughout the surface of the earth. Many of the results obtained from the Challenger and other experiments and observations were then cited more minutely in support of the idea that these diatomaceous and foraminiferous deposits were capable of undergoing by various natural processes such transformations as to cause the disappearance of their originally organized structure; and thus much light might be thrown, said the lecturer, on the problems presented by geological formations. The older geologists had inferred from the absence of recognizable organisms in some of the earlier formations, that no life existed in those ages, and it was impossible to say, with certainty, whether or not such was the case, but the whole evidence of palæontology went to prove that the earliest forms of life must have been vastly simpler than the fossils met with in the earlier strata. From recent researches, however, it had at last been found consistent to reconcile the theories of both biologists and geologists on these matters, and the first gleam of this reconcilement they owed to one who had only that very morning passed away from their midst: one who would be remembered in history as the greatest geologist of his day—his old friend and master, Sir Charles Lyell. That great philosopher had in his *Principles of Geology* given in a charming form his interpretation of these phenomena, showing the subjection of these early rocks to the action of heat, with the consequent possibility of the modification of the form of their original constituents. Sir Charles Lyell was a geologist of fifty years ago, and fifty years ago the metamorphic actions of water had been but little studied, and no one entertained the idea that clay could by any possibility be the result of vital action. The lecturer then spoke in touching terms of a recent visit which he had paid to the great man whose memory he honored, when he had discussed with him the results of the Challenger expedition, and had listened to his feeble voice and trembling lips, which had scarcely strength to communicate to him the thoughts passing within his truly great mind. After a few closing remarks on the advantageous application of the study of natural phenomena to the exercise and development of the faculties of reason and observation even in the very young, Prof. Huxley sat down amid prolonged applause, having been listened to with marked attention.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in an account of the Spanish Navy, describes it as consisting, according to the latest official reports, of 7 iron-clad frigates, in all of 5,900-horse power and 413 guns; 19 screw frigates, of 5,400-horse power and 412 guns; 5 screw corvettes, of 800-horse power and 17 guns; 21 screw dispatch boats, of 2,340-horse power and 51 guns; 20 paddle steamers, of 5,500-horse power and 109 guns; 3 iron-clad turret ships, of 1,800-horse power and 9 guns, and 48 screw gun-boats, of 4,040-horse power and 48 guns. There are also other vessels of 25,180-horse power and 792 guns, these including 7 screw transports of 1,260-horse power and 14 guns, and 2 tenders of 300-horse power and 4 guns. The fleet is ostensibly manned by 398 officers, of whom 20 are Admirals, 250 cadets, 14,000 sub-officers and sailors, 5,500 gunners and marines, and 1,500 officials and workmen. If these figures represented the actual strength of the Spanish Navy, it would rank fifth—namely, next to Italy. But the armor-plating is thin, the machines are of obsolete construction, and they are armed with only 7-inch or 9-inch Woolwich guns. The other vessels are in no more efficient condition, the training of the officers is unsatisfactory, discipline is more impaired even than in the Army, and at the outbreak at Cartagena almost all the crews of the iron-clads joined the insurgents. Desertions have subsequently occurred, and the attempts to recruit the Army have diminished the strength of the Navy. Only a single screw corvette is being built in the dockyards, and the arsenals and coast and harbor defenses have been grievously neglected. This state of affairs will account for the inactivity of the fleet throughout the Carlist war.

DREAMS.

The following story is told by the Franklin (Mass.) *Register*: "Two nights before the late disaster of the railway train at Norwood, the engineer of that train dreamed that his train ran off the track at or near that place, and that he escaped injury, but his fireman was badly injured! Another engineer, on the day of the accident, warned him to run carefully, as he had dreamed the night before the accident that his train ran off the track at Norwood, but that he, the engineer of the wrecked train, was not injured, but the fireman was hurt. Here are two dreams, both pointing to the same result, which result was accomplished, and with singular truth to the details of the dreams."

RUSSIAN ESTATE SEEKERS.

SOME OF THE TROUBLES OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

A CROWD OF HEIRS OF THE FAMOUS KOSCIUSKO DEMANDING HIS SUPPOSED AMERICAN PROPERTY—THE TRUE STORY OF THE ESTATE OF THE POLISH PATRIOT—THE LOHDE ESTATE AND THE CLAIMANTS FOR IT—JIM FISK AS A RUNAWAY FINLANDER—HIS PROPERTY ALSO CLAIMED BY FINNISH RELATIVES—OTHER CLAIMANTS AND THEIR STORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Feb. 15, 1875.

The reading-room of the American Legation is one of the established institutions for American residents and visitors at St. Petersburg. From the time when Mr. Curtin succeeded Mr. Clay, Americans were always welcomed to the Legation, and made to feel themselves at home there whenever they chose to drop in to look at newspapers, which by the laws of the censorship could not be received by private persons; but it was due to Mr. Jewell, when a larger apartment was taken for the Legation office, that a separate room was set apart for the reception of visitors, where they could meet each other, or sit, without disturbing the business of the Legation. This kind hospitality is still kept up by Mr. Schuyler, and is certainly warmly appreciated by all the Americans here.

Of late we have been somewhat astonished by the throngs of inheritance seekers who constantly besiege the doors of the Legation. It seems that some journalist, at loss for matter, placed a paragraph in one of the Moscow newspapers, that the inheritance of the famous Kosciusko, amounting to some $11,000,000, had been received by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, who was anxiously looking for the heirs of this great property. Although the Legation at once published a disclaimer, this was not considered sufficient by the numbers of persons who insisted that they had some relationship, more or less distant, with the Kosciusko family, or had been connected with it in such a way that they desired a share of this large inheritance. As Kosciusko was never married, and had but two sisters, the number of persons, each one of whom claims to be the only direct heir, is certainly very remarkable. Of all this crowd who came with their genealogies and proofs of birth, not one really knew where Kosciusko died, or where his supposed property was situated, or whether he had left a will. The true facts finally became known only by accident, when it was quite clear that the inheritance which had been left in America was very small, and that it had long ago been distributed to the proper heirs. The story is not without interest.

Kosciusko left the United States after the close of the Revolution, in which he had gained the rank of Brigadier General, poorer than when he had arrived, and indeed with some of his pay still owing to him. During his absence in Poland a military certificate for $2,280 54 was issued to him for his services during the war. After the final overthrow of the Polish insurgents at the battle of Maciejovice—where Kosciusko did not fall, as Campbell has erroneously stated in his famous lines—

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell;"

and did not utter his celebrated saying, "*Finis Poloniæ;*" he remained in a Russian prison until at the accession of the Emperor Paul he obtained his release. In 1798 he returned to America, and in the following year Congress passed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to him the amount of his certificate, with interest from the 1st of January, 1793, to the 31st of December, 1797. This money, which Kosciusko had acquired in the cause of freedom, he desired should also be set apart for that cause, and shortly before leaving America he made a will, which he deposited with Mr. Jefferson, one of his most intimate friends, whereby he directed that all the property which he possessed in America at the time of his death should be laid out in the purchase of young negroes, who were to be educated and emancipated. The latter part of his life Kosciusko passed in the neighborhood of Paris and in Soleure, in Switzerland. There he made three wills—one in 1806, by which he gave a legacy to a boy named after him, Kosciusko Armstrong, out of the American funds; another in 1816, revoking all preceding wills and bequests, and the third in 1817, shortly before his death, leaving the bulk of his property to the Zeltner family, with whom he lived and who took care of him. It is probable that in the will of 1816 he did not intend to revoke the dispositions which he had made of his property in America, for subsequently, in September, 1817, in a letter to ex-President Jefferson, he said: "We all grow old, and for that reason, my dear and respectable friend, I ask you, as you have full power to do, to arrange it in such a manner that, after the death of our worthy friend Mr. Barnes, some one as honest as himself may take his place, so that I may receive the interest of my money punctually, of which money, after my death, you know the fixed destination. As for the present, do what you think best."

After Kosciusko's death the American property remained for a long time in the hands of administrators and trustees, there being a dispute between the heirs and the legatees under the last will. Finally the case was decided before the Supreme Court of the United States in December, 1852. It was then held that the revocation of the American will was good, but, owing to some indeterminate phrase which had been used in the last will, that Kosciusko died intestate as to the American property, which was therefore ordered to be divided between the heirs, the children of his sisters, the legality of whose claims was established by the decrees of the Court of Kobryn, in Lithuania, and of the district assembly of Grodno.

The credulity of people with regard to immense fortunes left by distant relatives is wonderful. The rumors about the Kosciusko property immediately reminded numbers of persons of their own claims, more or less remote, to other inheritances, which perhaps had lain dormant for some time. All the old women who claim to be the rightful heirs to the Lohde property at once presented themselves with new batches of papers.

The Lohde inheritance is rather a singular one, as not one of the heirs knows where the property is situated, or when or where the uncle died. They only know that a great many years ago he went to America, and that not many years ago he died there, leaving an estate of several millions. Some make it out to cover nearly the whole of New-Orleans, while others set it down as including the entire Territory of Arizona with all its silver mines. One Russian lawyer went to America some years ago on this business, and died shortly after his return. The claimants, however, refuse to believe that he did not fully inform the Consulate and the Legation of all that he had discovered, and make all sorts of complaints with the idea that one heir is being favored at the expense of another, or that the United States authorities are trying to put the money into their own pockets. The basis of the Lohde inheritance consists in the fact that some one at some time read in a provincial newspaper, somewhere in the South of Russia, a proclamation of President Grant calling for the heirs to the property. It is useless to explain that the United States Government and the Legation have nothing to do with inheritances, and that these are governed only by the courts of the places where they lie. People insist on bringing up imaginary proclamations by the President in some remote and obscure Russian newspaper, but none, I am told, has yet been able to exhibit one of these advertisements.

Even the estate of the late Jim Fisk, Jr., has its claimants here. At the time of his murder it was widely circulated in the Finnish newspapers that he was of Finnish extraction, and that he had left the bulk of his property to his family and relatives in Finland. If anything would seem certain it was that Fisk was born in Vermont, and that he had left a will with regard to the disposition of his property, which has been the subject of legal controversy in New-York, where not one word is said about any supposititious Finnish relations. But persistent women will force themselves into the Legation, asseverating that either he or his father or his grandfather did run away from Finland, either from the district of Lovisa or from the town of Ny-Carleby; and that he did leave the most of his property to be disposed of on this side of the water.

American claims to large estates in Russia, owing to the little intercourse between the two countries, are fewer, but still they exist. When Americans write to the Legation, of course they expect to get an answer of some kind, and when they persist in long and irrelevant letters, the work of satisfying them becomes somewhat onerous. One man, for instance, writes that a great uncle of his was Count Gardener during the reign of Catherine II., and that he is reported to have left a large fortune which is still unclaimed. He is not quite sure of the name, but is positive about the fact.

One case gave for many years great trouble, not only to the Legation, but also to the Consuls at Moscow and St. Petersburg. Some German in Ohio was seized with the idea that his father was the illegitimate son of a Count W——, in Bavaria. This Count W——, so the statement ran, had ultimately legalized his father's position, but during the French revolution, in order to preserve his property, had turned it all into money, and deposited it with his sister, who had married a Russian, Count P——. This money was never returned. The assertion was then made that the Countess had left it by her will to the father of the petitioner, but that this will had been destroyed by her son and husband, and another forged and substituted in 1829; and it was then hinted that her death might have been hastened by poison. The inheritance-seeker was in this case so convinced that he was at all the trouble and expense of making a journey to Moscow—of course without the slightest result. The Count only laughed at his story; and as the man had not a particle of written proof of any kind, he could do nothing. He has, however, not ceased to press his claims on the United States officials, and on the arrival of each new Minister he writes a fresh letter, showing that great injustice has been done to him by the last, and demanding that this time the matter be thoroughly investigated.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining: No. 2 Spring, 86c., spot; 87¼c. bid, April; 91¾c., May; No. 3 Spring, 82¾c.@83c.; Rejected, 77½c.@78c. Corn weak, dull, and declining: No. 2 Mixed, 63⅞c., spot; 64¾c. bid, April; 71½c. bid, May; Rejected, 62½c.; Ear, 66c.@67c. Oats quiet and weak: No. 2, 52⅜c.@52½c., spot; 52⅞c., April. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 97c.@97½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 07½, spot; $1 02½, April. Dressed Hogs active and higher; sales of Light at $7 80; Heavy, $8 25@$8 30. Pork higher and in fair demand at $18 12½@$18 15, spot; $18 27½, April; $18 57½, May. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 17, spot; $13 27½, April; $13 47½@$13 50, May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky—An advance asked but none established; $1 08 bid, $1 10 asked. At the call of the board in the afternoon, everything unchanged. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Cattle firm, active, and strong: receipts, 1,500 head; yesterday, 4,200 head; sales of Butchers' at $3 50@$4 75; Shipping, $5@$6 75; shipments, 2,600 head. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 10,000; prices range from $6 25@$8; sales of Light at $6 50@$6 80; Common to Good, $6 75@$7 25; shipments, 8,000. Sheep firm and in good demand at $4 50@$6.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum steady at 14⅞c. for Refined; 11½c. for Crude, in bbls.; 7¾c. in bulk. Clover-seed—Little doing; sales of Pennsylvania at 8¾c.@9½c.; Western, 10c.@10½c. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour in good demand; prices firm; sales of 500 bbls. including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$8 50, as to quality. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat much wanted at $1 22@$1 24 for Red; $1 23@$1 25 for Amber. Rye sells at 95c. Corn firm; sales of Yellow at 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 81c. Oats steady at 68c.@69c. for White. Barley steady at $1 30@$1 40 for Canada, and $1 for two-rowed New-York. Malt ranges from $1 20@1 55. Provisions quiet; sales Mess Pork, $19 50@$20. Beef Hams, $18@$23. Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13½c.; Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Lard, 13⅞c.@14½c. Whisky held at $1 12 for Western in iron-bound bbls. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese—Market steady; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c.; Western Fine, 16¼c.@16¾c. Eggs—Market higher; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 38c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm: No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06¼@$1 06½; No. 2 Spring, 86c. bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@65⅛c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, 56½c.@57c. Barley quiet; Prime, $1 25. Rye dull at $1. Whisky firm at $1 10. Pork held firmly at $18 75, cash; sales at $18 30, March. Dry Salted Meats higher; Shoulders, $6⅞c.; Sides, 9⅞c.@10⅜c., fully cured. Bacon firm and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard held at 13¼c., with no sales. Live Hogs firm; the demand exceeds the supply; shippers, $5 75@$6 25; medium to fair packing, $6 50@$7; good to extra, $7 25@$7 75. Cattle in good demand and firm; sales of good Native Butchers' at $5 40@$5 65; fair do., $5 25@$5 37½; Native and Texan Oxen, $4 55; Light Texan and Colorado Steers, $3 50; inferior Native Stockers, $3@$3 25; fair do., $3 50@$4. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 6—Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels, through freight. Flour quiet; sales of 380 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for Spring and Bakers'; $6@$6 75 for White; $5@$5 25 for Rye. Wheat dull; sales of two cars No. 2 Chicago at $1. New Corn scarce; three cars sold on the track at 78c.; one car stored at 78c.; old neglected; nominally 82c. in store. Rye inactive. Barley unsettled; buyers and sellers wide apart; quotations really entirely nominal. Seeds fairly active; sales of 800 bushels at $6 25@$6 45 for medium Clover; $7 25 for large Clover; $2 80@$2 90 for Timothy. Pork, Lard, and Dressed Hogs quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Flour firm and unchanged; a fair local shipping demand; Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, 95c.; Amber and White, $1; Corn nominally 65c.@67c. Oats quiet but firm, at 63c.@65c. Rye steady at $1 10. Provisions steady. Pork, $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Prime Steam rendered, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14⅜c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky firmer at $1 11. Bagging firmer at 12½c.@13c.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; demand light. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91¾c.; No. 2 Club, 90⅞c., April; 91⅞c., May. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 offered at 52c. for fresh; mixed, 53½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62¾c. for New; 63c. in store. Rye steady; No. 1, $1. Barley dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Fall, $1 08; No. 3 State, 95c. Provisions in fair demand. Mess Pork, $18@$18 25. Prime Mess Pork, $16@$16 25. Lard unsettled and dull at 13½c. for steam; 14c. for kettle. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bushels; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Corn declined 3c. to 4c.; sales at 86c.@87c. ₽ bushel for all kinds. Bran scarce at $1 60. Dry-salted meats dull and weaker; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Hams dull at 12½c.@13c. Whisky firm at $1 12@$1 15. Coffee lower; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c. Corn Meal lower; sales at $3 95. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 53. Gold, 114¾.

BOSTON, March 6.—Flour—Demand steady and prices well sustained; sales Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 50@$6 55; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@8 ₽ bbl., including choice brands. Sales of Southern Flour at $5@8, for Common Extra and choice family; Fancy Minnesota brands, $7@$8 50. Corn firm at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and White. Rye 95c.@$1. Shorts $31 50@$32. Fine Feed and Middlings $33@$35 ₽ ton. Receipts—Flour, 2,216 bbls.; Corn, 12,089 bushels; Wheat, 1,625 bushels; Oats, 6,766 bushels; Shorts, 2,020 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; unchanged. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11¼c.@11½c. Pork quiet at $18 75. Lard dull; Steam Rendered, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats firm: Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Live Hogs firm; common, $5@$6 75; fair to medium, $7@$7 65; no higher grades offering; all sold; receipts, 1,300 head.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12½; Amber Michigan, cash and March, $1 08½; May, $1 13½; No. 2 Dayton, Michigan, and Red, $1 07½ cash; April, $1 10¼. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 69¼c. cash; 69c. March; 72c. May; Low Mixed, 68¾c. Oats dull, unchanged. Clover Seed, $6 30@$6 6[illegible]. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; Extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 33, the latter in car lots; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley—prime Canada held at $1 25. Corn Meal, $34 for Bolted; $33 50 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill Feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ₽ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—Flour steady, at $3 75@$6. Wheat steady, at $1@$1 15. Corn steady, Ear, 60c.@61c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c., in elevator. Oats steady, at 56c.@59c., in elevator. Rye steady, at $1 07. Barley steady, at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Hams steady, at 13c.@14c. Lard steady, at 13½c.@14½c.

DETROIT, March 6.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 10@$6 30. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 6.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 15 for Yellow Dip, $2 15 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Wheat, Corn, and Oats firm. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 610 bales; gross, 1,007 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,604 bales; to the Continent, 7,320 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 256,539 bales.

MOBILE, March 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,196 bales; exports coastwise, 253 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 50,837 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,225 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,180 bales; stock, 71,756 bales; sales, 200 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 642 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 39,178 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 6.—Cotton steady; offerings light; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 401 bales; sales, 159 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 6.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000	10-40s, coup.	114⅛	200	Lake Shore	74
5,000	N.W.C.C. g.b.	81¼	100	do. s3	73⅞
14,000	Un. Pac. 1st	96½	100	do.	73⅞
2,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	100	200	do.	74
9,000	do.	100⅛	600	do. b3	74
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	87½	400	Ohio & Miss.	26⅞
2000	H. & St. J. 8s, C.	81¾	100	Chic. & Alton	101⅞
500	Western Union	75⅝	200	Union Pac	44⅜
600	do. b3	75⅝	300	do. b3	44½
200	do.	75⅝	100	do.	44⅜
2100	do.	75½	500	do.	44¼
1400	do.	75⅝	200	do.	44⅛
100	do. s3	75¼	200	do. s3	44
700	do.	75¼	1000	do.	44⅛
400	do. s3	75⅛	800	do.	44¼
300	do.	75⅛	700	do.	44⅜
1700	do. s3	75	200	Rock Island	103⅞
400	do.	75¼	500	New-Jersey So.	5
300	do.	75¼	1000	North-western	43⅝
900	do.	75⅜	600	do.	43⅜
200	do. b3	75⅜	300	do.	43⅜
200	do. s3	75¼	500	do.	43¼
600	do.	75¼	100	do.	43⅜
400	do. s3	75⅛	800	do. s3	43⅛
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	22	2400	do.	43⅛
100	U. S. Express	60⅝	100	do.	43¼
13	Adams Express	102	500	do.	43⅜
300	Erie Railway	27¼	400	do. s3	43⅜
1000	do. s3	27¼	100	do. b3	43⅛
100	Mich. Cen.	77¾	1000	do.	43⅜
700	Pac. Mail	38¾	50	Alb. & Sus.	99
2000	do.	38⅛	500	Toledo & Wab.	14½
500	do. s3	38⅛	400	do.	14⅜
1400	do. s3	38	500	do.	14¼
1400	do.	38⅛	100	do. b3	14¼
200	do. b3	38⅛	100	do. s3	14⅛
700	do. b3	38¼	200	do. s30	13½
800	do.	38¼	100	do.	14½
1100	do.	38⅛	100	do.	14⅜
100	St. Paul	34⅝	200	do.	14¼
200	do.	34½	400	do. s30	13½
200	do.	34⅝	700	do.	14¼
200	H. & St. Jo.	22⅞	100	do.	14⅛
400	do.	22½	50	T. H. & I.	130

MONDAY, March 8—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was a momentous one in financial circles. From the opening to the close there was considerable buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, arising out of an improved and more hopeful feeling in regard to business prospects for the Spring, the adjournment of Congress and the Wisconsin Legislature, and the union of interests between the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Pacific railroads. The sudden change in the temper of speculation, and the unexpectedly large outside demand for stocks left some leading operators short of heavy lines, and these operators have attempted to arrest the natural course of events by artificial expedients, such as fostering a bull speculation in gold and withdrawing cash gold from the market, with a view to making the same dear, and money active and stringent. A small consideration was obtained for the use of cash gold on two days of the week, but it was found impossible to make money stringent, every little advance in rates bringing large amounts of new capital to the street. The whole movement thus far has been a complete fiasco, and the bears have not only increased their short line of stocks, but have assumed a very heavy load of gold, for which it will be a difficult matter to find a market. To-day it was estimated that this bear combination in stocks brought about $4,000,000 gold, and their previous holdings were about $7,000,000. With this gold it is still threatened that currency will be taken out of the market through the instrumentality of certain banks, with which one of the leading speculators in interest is connected. It seems incredible that any bank, with a large mercantile clientage, would, no matter what connections it may have with wealthy Wall street speculators, be willing to lend itself to a scheme which, even if not intended, would be the most serious blow it could deal every one of its mercantile customers and the mercantile community at large. Fortunately, the law under which national banks exist provides a remedy, as do also the laws of this State, so that security against attempts to unsettle the money and gold markets depends not entirely on the honor and good faith of bank officers. In times past similar attempts were brought before the courts, and, if we mistake not, there are still suspended sentences against several Wall street speculators, who brought themselves only within the penalties of the Usury act, but were shrewd enough then not to violate the Conspiracy act. The Bank Statement, which was issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was a much better exhibit than generally anticipated. In view of the large amount of gold withdrawn from the market and the legal tenders locked up, the changes in the statement are not remarkable. The reserve of the banks has been decreased $3,483,250, but there remains an excess of reserve above legal requirements to the amount of $5,937,275. The following shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last and also with the corresponding week of 1874:

	Feb. 27.	March 6.	March 7, 1874.
Loans	$292,017,000	$292,505,800	$286,787,200
Specie	15,921,800	13,505,100	28,074,100
Legal tenders	51,900,600	50,159,900	61,655,100
Deposits	233,607,500	230,110,900	244,199,300
Circulation	22,482,500	22,410,100	26,907,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Feb. 27.	March 6.	Differences.
Specie	$15,921,800	$13,305,100	Dec. $2,616,700
Legal tenders	51,900,600	50,159,900	Dec. 1,740,700
Total reserve	$67,822,400	$63,465,000	Dec. $4,357,400
Reserve required ag't deposits	$58,401,875	57,527,725	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$9,420,525	$5,937,275	Dec. $3,483,250

The rates for money on call during the week ranged from 2 to 6 per cent., with the greater part of the business at 3@4 per cent., and prime commercial paper was quoted at 4@6 per cent. on a very moderate business.

Gold declined from 114⅞ to 114½, but afterward rose to 115¼, when cash gold became worth a consideration for daily use. The object of the efforts to make cash gold scarce and dear was so thoroughly understood that a subsequent reaction to 114⅞ ensued. Foreign exchange was reduced from $4 83 to $4 81 for long, and from $4 87 to $4 85 for demand, with actual business at concessions. The decline was due to the attempted squeeze in cash gold, but the market closed steadier in tone, although the demand was light.

Government bonds were quiet and lower to the extent of ⅛@⅜ ₽ cent., the advance in gold having failed to cause an advance in prices. In the closing dealings the market was dull and steady. There was a well-distributed business in railroad mortgages, the Pacific lines being especially active, and advancing steadily to the close, when the highest prices of the week were current. Large orders from out-of-town buyers have tended greatly to stimulate the improvement in those securities.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was characterized by an activity and excitement which clearly demonstrates that the improved tone in business circles and the reviving confidence in a good Spring trade have not been without producing their natural effect on the street. The great event of the week was the revolution in Pacific Mail, and the accession to its direction of the controlling element in Union Pacific while putting an end to the damaging competition between the two corporations had an immediate influence on both stocks and the improvement rapidly communicated itself to the entire list, an advance of 1½ to over 6 per cent. taking place. Pacific Mail made the greatest improvement, rising from 34¾ to 41 on immense transactions. A reaction to 38 followed, caused by a determined assault on the part of the bear clique, which thus greatly increased the short interest. The attack was continued with vigor to the close but the stock remained firm. The Granger stocks were for a time irregular but afterward evinced great strength and advanced from 2½ to 5¾ per cent. despite the efforts of several prominent operators to depress the shares. The modification of the Potter law by the Wisconsin Legislature enabling the roads to raise rates was one of the principal causes contributing to the strength displayed by those stocks. Union Pacific manifested great firmness, and is one of the strongest and best held of the active stocks. A feeling of confidence in the future of the company is entertained, founded on the increased earnings. The net earnings for 1874 show, after the payment of interest, about seven ₽ cent., and it is estimated that the present year they will exceed this figure, as the harmonious relations with the Pacific Mail will, it is believed, result in adding $1,000,000 to the net income of the company. The quotations of the stock for the week are 40⅜ and 44⅝, the closing sales on Saturday having been at 44⅜. Western Union was also prominent in the dealings, and advanced from 73½ to 76, and closed at 75¼. Michigan Central advanced from 73 to 77¾. Wabash rose from 11⅜ to 15⅝, but at the close receded to 14⅛. The advance in the balance of the list was ½ to 2½ ₽ cent.

The general trade of the City is steadily improving, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. In the line of dry goods the number of buyers is increasing from week to week, and both commission merchants and jobbers report a better business. Domestic cotton fabrics remained firm, and some styles still tend upward. Domestic woolen goods are unchanged as a general thing. In foreign dry goods there has been increased activity, especially in moderate-priced fabrics. In hardware and other branches of trade business is slowly but surely reviving, and merchants generally express confidence as to the future.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$24,684,968
August	32,101,567	Feb. 6	5,926,495
September	30,343,091	Feb. 13	6,601,923
October	28,083,335	Feb. 20	7,974,697
November	23,949,867	Feb. 27	9,658,790
December	24,085,984	March 6	10,819,858
Total			$235,980,551
Total to same date, 1874			236,956,468
Increase in 1875			$24,083

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	January	$16,286,30[illegible]
August	24,584,859	Feb. 9	4,382,570
September	21,690,714	Feb. 16	3,952,584
October	24,285,552	Feb. 23	5,133,631
November	19,988,235	March 2	3,469,070
December	23,504,786		
Total			$173,732,688
Total to same date, 1874			210,843,186
Decrease in 1875			$37,110,493

Gold, March 6, 1875 115
Gold, March 7, 1874 .... 111¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	January	$10,119,325
August	7,316,397	Feb. 6	1,867,594
September	2,222,533	Feb. 13	581,813
October	1,614,753	Feb. 20	511,839
November	4,448,600	Feb. 27	801,870
December	12,497,641	March 6	588,761
Total			$46,076,766
Total to same date in 1874			26,855,325
Increase in 1875			$19,221,441

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,129
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,338,306
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
Total, 1875	$79,367,793	$54,054,747
Total, 1874	78,574,057	48,031,329

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 6.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	101⅛	101¾	101⅝	101¾
Erie	27⅜	27	27¼	27⅜
Lake Shore	74⅜	73½	73⅞	74
Wabash	15⅝	14	14⅛	14¼
North-western	44⅜	43⅛	43⅜	43½
North-Western Pref.	55⅝	54¾	55½	55⅝
Rock Island	104	103⅞	103⅞	104
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	34¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	54½	53¾	54	54⅜
New-Jersey Central	110	110	110	110¼
Michigan Central	77¾	77	77	78
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100¼
Union Pacific	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	44¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	22½
Han. & St. Joseph Pref.	31	31	30	33
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	26½	26¾	26⅞
Western Union	76	75	75⅛	75¼
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	22	22	21½	22½
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38	38	38¼
United States Express	60¾	60½	60½	61

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing March 9, 1874.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	114⅞	114¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116⅝	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅝	119¼	118½
American Gold	115¼	114½	111¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅞	101¼	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	102⅞	105¼
Pacific Mail	41	34¾	42⅜
St. Paul Common	35	32½	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	54½	51	68⅛
Western Union	76	73½	73⅝
Union Pacific	44⅝	40⅜	33¾
Lake Shore	74⅜	72⅞	78¼
Toledo and Wabash	15⅝	11⅜	46⅞
North-western Common	44⅜	38⅝	52½
North-western Preferred	55⅝	51⅛	71
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	110¼	109
New-Jersey Central	110	103½	104¾
Panama	113½	112	113½
Erie	27½	26½	46⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜	24⅞	30¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	5¾	29¾
Harlem	129	128½	129¼

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 6—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government is 2 ₽ cent.

2 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 65f. 50c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 45s. 9d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.

HAVANA, March 6.—Sugar dull and nominal; business small; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13½@14 reals ₽ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 18@20 reals; Molasses Sugar, 9¾@10¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 10@10¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 10½@10¾ reals; Grocery grades, 14½@15 reals. Molasses nominal. Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 227,000 bxs. and 54,000 hhds. Receipts of the week, 58,000 bxs. and 12,500 hhds. Exported during the week, 23,000 bxs. and 7,100 hhds., including 8,800 bxs. and 5,600 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$39 ₽ cwt. Hams—American-salted, $45@$47 ₽ quintal. Lard, full prices asked but no demand. Potatoes, $11 ₽ bbl. Tallow, $25@$27 ₽ quintal. Honey, 5½ reals ₽ gallon. Naval Stores nominal. Coal Oil, 7¾@8 reals ₽ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8 50. Lumber firmer, but not quotably higher. Shooks flat; Box, 8 reals. Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads, 44 reals. Freights steady—loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba, for the United States, ₽ box of Sugar, $1 25@$1 37½; loading at Havana for the United States, ₽ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; ₽ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@52s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₽ hhd. of Sugar, $6@$6 25; ₽ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 25; to Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@55s. Spanish Gold, 220@221; American, 223@224. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days currency, 85@87 premium; short sight, 88@90 premium; 60 days gold, 114@116 premium; short sight, 118@120 premium; on London, 137@140 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 6.—Wool—Market remains in a quiet state, but the business has been larger than last week, although manufacturers still purchase cautiously, and only for immediate wants. There is considerable inquiry for medium and No. 1 Fleeces, Combing, and Delaine Fleeces, and desirable lots of super and X Pulled, and for these prices continue to be well sustained, but all other kinds are neglected, and holders find it difficult to make sales except at a concession: medium and No. 1 Fleeces in fact command higher prices than desirable lots of double X and treble X; a low X in good condition is worth more than a full X, and the small lots of Combing and Delaine Fleeces offering continue to command very full prices. The consumption runs on these grades, and if our market was better supplied with them the transactions would have been much larger. The transactions in California have been smaller than for several weeks, comprising about 100,000 lb., at 27c.@36c. for Spring, and 17c.@27c. for Fall, but the latter is an extreme figure, and can only be obtained for a very choice article. Sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, XXX and medium, 54c.@56c.; Michigan Fleeces, 49c.@53c.; Western and other Fleeces, 47c.@53c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine, 55c.@65c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@50c.; super and X Pulled, 40c.@57c.; Spring California, 27c.@35c.; Fall California, 17c.@27c.; Scoured, 55c.@95c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@58c., ₽ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE—MARY STUART.—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—WALKING MATCH—Edward Payson Weston.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—John Le Claire, and F. F. Levantine.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

We are sorry to see the Democratic papers in such low spirits about the condition and prospects of their party. The *World* tries laboriously to avoid the whole subject, and endeavors to divert attention from it by defending STOCKWELL and the robberies of the Pacific Mail Company, just as in former days it defended the Tammany Ring and the robberies of New-York City. According to its representations, there was nothing wrong in Pacific Mail management—true, a trifle of a million or so was stolen from the company's treasury; but what of that? It was a mere flea-bite, and no newspaper had any right to say a word about it. As for the *Herald*, it is so down-hearted concerning its Democratic friends that it can scarcely hold up its head. It begins "to fear that we are no better off now than under the old Republican régime." What a dreadful state of affairs! Then, it appears, that abominable Controller GREEN still refuses to behave himself properly—that is, to pay the advertising bills and make adequate provision for the "boys." Everything is going on badly. Such is Democratic "home rule" as depicted by one of the chief organs of Democracy. We have very little doubt that before a year and a half has passed, the Democrats themselves will be disgusted with the rule of their own party, and will be very glad to assist in re-electing the Republicans. How do they like FITZ JOHN PORTER as Commissioner of Public Works?

Postmaster General JEWELL has issued his regulations concerning mail matter under the new law as to franking. He has done what he can to keep the revived privilege within reasonable bounds. During the old order of things, members franked—by proxy—a sackful of speeches, documents, volumes, or garden-seeds, with a single signature. The Postmaster General orders that no such wholesale business shall be permitted. The sender is obliged, by affixing his own signature, to certify that the contents of the package properly come within the scope of the law; and, before several packages can be "lumped" together, each must be separately franked. Congressmen have nine months' franking, the privilege being conferred upon members whose terms have just expired, as well as on those who are yet members. But we are not likely to see the mails loaded with huge boxes and bags of printed matter, which the Congressman may dispatch by a single flourish of the quill of an accommodating assistant.

They say that ours is a very uncertain climate, and that it is impossible to tell what sort of weather we shall have from one hour to another. How little excuse there is for this statement may be seen from the following memorandum of the weather during the past week:

March 1—Bitter winds; snow; very cold.
March 2—Much milder; thaw; sunshine.
March 3—Snow-storm; high winds; very cold.
March 4—Sun; thaw; quite warm.
March 5—Another snow-storm; very cold.
March 6—Warmer again; sun in afternoon.
March 7—Damp and cold; another snow-storm; high winds.

It appears from this that every alternate day we have a snow-storm and very cold or wretched weather. What pretense is there, then, for calling this an uncertain climate? If any mother of a family has kept a memorandum of the number of days this Winter on which it was impossible for young children to be sent out, with any regard to safety or prudence, we should be glad to publish it as a matter of curiosity.

By the death of Hon. JAMES BUFFINTON, of the First Congressional District, Massachusetts, that State has lost an industrious and experienced legislator. With a brief interruption, Mr. BUFFINTON served his constituents faithfully through seven Congresses, beginning with the Thirty-fifth; and he had been elected to the next Congress. He was an accurate, enterprising, and successful business man. His strength did not lie in oratory, but in his intimate knowledge of affairs and his close attention to the details of legislative work. He was a member of the House during the stormy period just before the rebellion, as well as of the Thirty-seventh Congress which did so much to provide ways and means for the conduct of the war. He was able and patriotic in his place, and he left an ample record of useful service in behalf of his country.

The mortality among Congressmen, during the past twelve months, is quite noticeable. Mr. BUFFINTON was the fourth member from Massachusetts in the last Congress whose death has been recorded, Messrs. CROCKER, WHITING, and HOOPER having died while in office. Five members elected to the next Congress have lately died, as follows: S. F. HERSEY, of Maine; JAMES BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts; GARRETT MCMILLAN, of Georgia; AUGUSTUS F. ALLEN, of New-York; and JOHN W. HEAD, of Tennessee. It is reasonable to suppose that the very imperfect ventilation of the Hall of the House of Representatives has much to do with the long death-list of the last Congress. It is said that the condition of the air in the House was never so bad as during this Winter. The general plan of ventilation, as originally adopted at the Capitol, was to pump warm air into the Hall of the House, and pump out the vitiated atmosphere. Part of the time members were like rats in an exhausted receiver; but, with immaterial modifications, this practice has remained in vogue. The air breathed by the Representatives and a host of officers and employes was absolutely poisonous. The night sessions were simply killing to those who sat through many of them. And more than one death is directly chargeable to the baleful atmosphere which the members were obliged to breathe. How much bad legislation and imperfect morality might be set down to the same pernicious influence, we cannot estimate. There have been many plans suggested for radical changes in the present method of lighting and ventilating the Capitol; they have all ended in talk. Perhaps these late significant warnings may result in something being done very soon.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SOUTH.

The Democrats now control one House of the National Legislature. So far as regards the framing of a policy for the conduct of public affairs, the House which they hold is by far the most important. It is the popular branch of Congress. It affords, and was intended to afford, the completest representation of public opinion, the Senate being designed to modify rather than to originate measures. In the new House, the leaders must necessarily be those who have lately been in the old one. No others could possess the acquaintance with the methods of doing business necessary to leadership, even if the prestige of former service were not also essential. We naturally looked to the Democrats in the Forty-third Congress to give us some light on what the Democrats in the Forty-fourth Congress intend to do, or, at any rate, on what they would like to do.

It was this fact which caused us to take up a recent speech of Mr. S. S. COX, on the "Force bill," with the liveliest interest. The speech—or, more properly speaking, the essay—was prepared by Mr. COX with the greatest care. "My remarks," he states at an early point, "are not made to grace the utterance and fervor of an hour, to vibrate for a moment in angry debate; they have been pondered and repondered in the quietude of my room, so that no sophistical reasoning should escape my own criticism." And later: "I propose to-day to discuss the present situation not merely in view of the recent elections, which have an inner meaning with respect to this subject, but with a view to show wherein the objects of good government have been frustrated, and, *if possible, to evoke a remedy* commensurate with these extensive and momentous mischiefs." This was certainly a fair enough promise. We do not doubt that Mr. COX would have kept it if he could have done so. We do not doubt, either, that he could have done so if any one could. But what did he do in the speech opened with this flourish of trumpets? So far as concerns proposing any definite remedy for the evils he alleges, or indicating even remotely what the Democrats would or could undertake, Mr. COX did nothing.

He began by quoting Sir THOMAS BROWNE, and, roaming through literature, sacred and profane, came around by way of BLACKSTONE, JOB, SOCRATES, President LINCOLN, and Gen. GRANT, to JOAQUIN MILLER, but he did not reach the point which would have been the most interesting in his address, had he only arrived at it. He had nothing—absolutely nothing—to say on the question of the future, except some vague generalizations about "the beneficent consequences of the policy of conciliation," and a significant appeal to the "gentlemen of the South" to make their watchwords "patience and moderation—moderation, *moderation* above all."

This is disappointing. The "policy of conciliation" is an empty phrase on Mr. COX's lips. There is no one for the Democrats to conciliate among the Southern whites. They are, in the main, only too friendly with the party that framed the Chicago platform in the fourth year of the war. On the other hand, Mr. COX knows well enough—every prominent Democrat knows—that the relation between the Democratic Party and the Southern whites is one fruitful of possible violence and danger. This is the reason for his vehement, thrice-repeated exhortation to "moderation." Suppose that that appeal is not listened to, what will the Democrats do about it? Suppose that, instead of adhering to moderation, Mr. COX's friends yield to the temptation to revive the Kuklux persecution and the outrageous lawlessness of 1870, how will the Democrats treat them? With the "beneficent policy of conciliation?" Mr. COX has his own ideas about the Kuklux business. He refers to it as "childish masquerade, with its stupid ceremonial, its clumsy garb, and its night walking." But this was not all of it. It may have been a masquerade, but to many poor negro men and women, just as innocent of wrong and just as much entitled to life and liberty, unless deprived of them by "due process of law," as Mr. COX, the Kuklux was a "dance of death." It sounds well to speak of "misguided Southern youth," but that is not strictly an accurate expression. They are not altogether misguided. They are not, for the most part, guided at all. Frequently, and in large sections, they are themselves guides and leaders, to whose will whole communities bow. This is the serious side of the Southern question for the Democrats. Hurling a classical dictionary and an edition of "Familiar Quotations" at the heads of Republicans does not meet the case. Probably Mr. COX sees this clearly enough, and has recourse to this method only because he can find no better. And when Mr. COX can find nothing that he dare say about the Southern policy of the Democrats, the hope of discovering that policy at all is small.

THE INHERITANCE OF CRIME.

One of the most striking passages in the valuable report of Miss SCHUYLER, President of the State Charities Aid Society, read at its recent annual meeting, was that in which the case of MARGARET, "the mother of criminals," was considered. New facts are continually coming to light in regard to this remarkable inheritance of crime, and when, finally, they are all grouped and carefully determined, they will form the most instructive instance ever offered in criminal history of the importance of preventive measures among the young.

Thus it appears that the last generation—we believe the sixth—in the unhappy line from the outcast child, has just been born in Ulster County. The mother of the babe was only fourteen, and the father was the uncle of the mother. In the same generation of the young mother, there are six young boys and girls who are all in the House of Refuge. The sister of the original MARGARET is known in the medical history of the county during the time of the Revolution as having been one of the most dissolute persons ever known in the region. The long train of diseases, weakness, bad habits, corrupt and morbid passions, physical and moral degeneracy, and open crimes, which those two pauper children left behind them, can never be measured by human eye. The female children of the line became mothers in their teens of illegitimate children; the boys were thieves and vagrants, as by a law of nature, as soon as they could exert any activity. As the girls grew up, they and their babes returned continually to the county poorhouse as their natural home. The children grew up in these nurseries of crime, and became, of course, paupers or worse. The stronger and bolder lived by thieving, or committed robbery, burglary, and murder. Crime and indulgence gradually caused the degeneracy of some, and they became epileptics, lunatics, and idiots. Now and then some of the unfortunate race were preserved by being early confined in a reformatory institution. In one instance, one wild girl of the stock married a man of decent character, and somewhat improved the race. It should be remembered by all students of such subjects that the tendency of inheritance is a kind of arithmetical reduplication of characteristics. It is this scientific fact which explains the degeneracy arising from the marriage of near relatives. Weaknesses, diseases, and morbid tendencies are reproduced. Possibly nothing else is the cause of the insanity or idiocy arising from the marriage of those very near in blood. If the drunken children of drunkards married, their offspring would probably be lunatics or idiots. In this race of criminals the stock was preserved by intermarriage with some fresh and vigorous families of ruffians. Some of the members of the miserable breed reached the age of ninety years, and some of the females had at least twenty children, the final total number, as we have before stated, of the race being some seven hundred, mainly paupers, beggars, prostitutes, and criminals.

Now, every town and village has some unhappy "MARGARET" wandering about among its streets and lanes. Among the eighteen hundred pauper children of the State, yet in alms-houses, is many a "mother of criminals," being carefully trained for crime and pauperism. How many a ragged little girl, roving about our City streets with her begging basket, utterly friendless and neglected, is growing up to transmit her long progeny of ruffians and criminals. It is true that crime is so much more intense in the city than the country, and the conditions are so much more unhealthy, that in all probability the criminal child will leave no progeny, and will herself be laid early in the pauper's grave. Still she may live long enough to tempt and corrupt others, possibly to transmit offspring, and certainly to ruin herself.

In the country such lives as those of the unhappy MARGARET are only too often known. Dr. HARRIS, the experienced head of the Prison Association, has stated that he is familiar with even more terrible instances. And yet, a little prevention, a little influence, like that which the self-sacrificing ladies of the "Charities Aid" are attempting to exert on the alms-houses, a brief instruction such as the industrial schools offer, an early placing in a good family, could convert a Margaret, "mother of criminals," into an honest woman, mother of a long line of honest men and virtuous women.

It is a matter for great congratulation that so many well-planned measures are carried out in this City, by which young children are continually removed from evil conditions, and are trained up to be good citizens and pure mothers. The line of wicked inheritance is broken by a new force, and honesty, industry, and virtue are transmitted, instead of vice and crime.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Shall German be taught in the public schools? This question is still hotly discussed by a large class of New-York's citizens. The arguments advanced in favor of the study are very numerous, but we cannot find that any of them satisfactorily answer the question asked by one of the School Commissioners, "Is it necessary for an American boy or girl to have a knowledge of the German language?" The arguments referred to are that the study of a foreign language enlarges the mind, gives an American a better understanding of his own tongue, fits him to deal more intelligently with the natives of Europe who have made their homes in this country, and gives him increased facilities for becoming acquainted with the literature of other lands. The *New-Yorker Handels Zeitung*, writing upon this subject, states that every one who in addition to his mother-tongue has learned a second living language, and can intelligently speak, write, and read the same, becomes a double man. There is a great deal of truth in this statement—which, indeed, is as old as the hills—but would it be possible in the public schools of New-York to teach pupils to speak, read, and write German intelligently? It is a fact that thousands of young men of German parentage, who were born in this country and sent to some one of the public schools, are now unable to speak and write either their own or their ancestors' language correctly. At home they heard nothing but a German *patois*, ludicrously mixed with a few English terms, their friends and playmates heard and spoke only the same mixture, and at school they wasted month after month in unlearning what they had picked up in their homes and upon the streets. The disadvantages under which such children labor would undoubtedly be increased by the study of German in addition to the English branches.

During the controversy which is now in progress, it has been frequently stated by those who advocated the teaching of German in our public schools that both English and French were taught in the public schools of Germany. This statement will bear investigation. In the first place it must be understood that what are known here as common schools do not exist in Germany. As a rule, the free schools are supported by the various communities in which they are situated; they are attended by very poor children, who are only instructed in the rudiments of their own language. No foreign tongue is taught in the German free schools. The other public institutions of learning are divided into classes. They are under the supervision of the Government, and, to some extent, of the city authorities, and in all of them pupils are obliged to pay a stipulated price for books and tuition. In the so-called *Burger* school, the children are taught only the elementary branches of their own language. In the *Gewerbe* school, which is visited for the most part by boys who wish to become merchants and tradesmen, both French and English is taught. This is also the case in the *Höhere Burger* or *Real* schools, and in the *gymnasiums*. It will be seen that no comparison can be made between the free common schools of America and the German public schools. Here, as in other countries, a knowledge of a foreign language must always be regarded as a useful ornament. It can never be looked upon as a necessary accomplishment. Indeed, in Germany the study of English and French is spoken of by many as a waste of time, for it is a well-known fact that but few children acquire any degree of proficiency in either branch. We cannot see any reason to believe that American boys and girls would be more successful in the study of German. And if they must learn a foreign language, French would be more useful to them in after life than German.

While it cannot be denied that a very large majority of our German citizens desire to have their children taught the language of their fathers, there seems to be a very respectable minority who are opposed to such instruction. Referring to this class, the *New-Yorker Demokrat* becomes virtuously indignant, and in unmeasured term denounces them as traitors to the land of their birth. In the same article the *Demokrat* informs the public that it rejoices in the noble battle which is now going on between German thought, German ideas, and American Puritanism, and that it hopes for the time when German customs and manners will be adopted by all classes of men in this land. To that end it advocates the teaching of German in the public schools. This kind of argument may have weight with that very small class who cherish the notion that German will one day be the language of the world. It is not probable, however, that it will influence the action of the School Commissioners.

CHANGES IN THE EAST.

What would be the effect upon the working classes in Europe and America if the labor of the Asiatic nations were to be brought into competition with their own? It is not too soon to consider this question. Changes are going on throughout the entire area of Southern and Eastern Asia which are destined to work a vast reform in the condition of its people. These changes are being effected quietly, but with a determination that renders any prospects of failure impossible. The long-predicted contest between England and Russia is not necessarily a contest of arms. It is now in progress, and the former power is working hard by peaceful means to maintain her policy and secure her empire.

But the means thus being taken have a far wider bearing than is comprised in the original intention. We are not going to dwell upon what is understood as the "Eastern question," but there are some points connected with it which must be noted in relation to the subject before us. The aspect of that question has changed much since the Crimean war, and it is well to remark the preparations that are going on in view of a contingency which even British statesmen acknowledge as something more than probable. The necessity of upholding the independence of Turkey is just as great now as it was twenty years ago. But, assuming that it may not always be possible to maintain it, the importance of securing Egypt as a separate State is paramount. The Russian possession of Constantinople would then be shorn of half its significance. And to this end the policy of both England and Egypt is evidently being directed, though the consummation can only be attained at a fitting time. The Suez Canal has produced some effects which were not anticipated. While England holds Aden and Perim, she can command the passage of the Red Sea, and close it effectually against an enemy's ships. The canal has not lessened her power in that respect. But it has given a new impulse to the Egyptian Government, which now exercises authority over the entire western coast of the Red Sea. Massowah has become an Egyptian port, with a considerable trade, and Berbera, in the recently annexed Somauli country, promises to be a depot of commerce for a very large and rich district. On the other side of the straits Aden is the centre of England's position, military, naval, and commercial, and from it advances are being made which militate against the spread of Turkish influence in that part of Arabia, if they do not tend to the extension of British authority to Mecca itself.

The famine in Bengal, which last year threatened the lives of so many of the people, has been, in one respect, a fortunate occurrence for the Government. The difficulty was so thoroughly met, and disaster so effectually prevented, that the faith of the native population in the advantages of British rule has been strengthened to a degree never before realized. Railroads traverse the country of Hindostan, and surveys for similar roads from Bengal through Burmah into Western China are being rapidly brought to completion by British officers acting on behalf of their Government. A railroad from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf is delayed only for political considerations, and these, it is not too much to suppose, may be cleared away ere long. With all this, there is evidence of a relaxation of Chinese prejudice against foreign intrusion, and the rulers of the province where supplies of coal and iron have recently been found have at this moment a Commissioner in England, sent there for the purpose of arranging for the development of those supplies, in the first instance, through the intervention of foreign engineers. This all tends to indicate the fact, which cannot be too strongly impressed, that rapid advance is being made toward an opening out of Asiatic resources which have been hitherto unavailable, and therewith to the employment of much labor which has not before been brought into competition with the rest of the world.

Now, let us see to what extent the labor market may be affected. The total population of India is set down in the latest returns at 237,141,436, of whom not less than 190,895,548 are British subjects. Some doubt has been entertained as to the truth of the generally-received statements concerning the population of China, but according to investigations made last year it cannot be less than three hundred million. Without any reference to other Asiatic nations, some of which would be powerful competitors, this, in the two most important regions, presents a formidable amount of manual labor. Nor is it unskilled or unskillful labor. In some branches of manufacture and in some processes of the arts the native populations of China and India have now no rivals; and what the people do not know they are quick and willing to learn. The British authorities are already employing natives as engineers and engine-drivers on the railroads, and they find them capable and trustworthy. There appears, indeed, to be no occupation, however different it may be from anything they have been accustomed to, which the Hindoos and Chinese cannot easily learn. Never before have they had such an opportunity of acquiring the knowledge of the Western nations as they possess now, and never before have they shown so great a desire and intention to profit by it. It would be absurd to suppose that this can go on and Western labor not be influenced. The policy of the working classes should be, therefore, to weigh well the prospect before them, and to prepare for its realization. They cannot resist the movement, and resistance would not be successful if they could.

RUSSIAN FANATICS.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from Russia, mentions the conversion of fifty thousand Uniates in Poland to the Greek Church in the short space of twenty-four hours, and hints that this change of heart was brought about by a plentiful application of the knout, administered by a few Cossack regiments. And incidentally he recounts a parallel case among the Tchouvash peasants of Kazan, who under similar persuasions turned from paganism to Christianity. If any reader should couple this statement with what the newspapers of this country previously published of Christian riots against the Jews in Roumania and Bessarabia, and should come to the conclusion that the Slavonic people are intolerant, it would be a very gross error; and if he should imagine that there existed any special feeling of ill-will against the Jewish population of Slavonic countries, such an idea would be still more erroneous. For, in religious persecutions, such as the Jews and their converts have repeatedly experienced in Russia and in those Slavonic countries which are controlled by Russia, it is not the people that persecute, but the Czar; and in all such actions his ukases are in direct violation of one of the strongest sentiments of the Slavons everywhere.

This difference of feeling is very natural. The ROMANOFFS have so repeatedly intermarried with German Princesses that their notions of Church discipline have been completely Teutonized. They never were of pure Slavon blood, being, in fact, of Varangian or Scandinavian origin. But they certainly had become Russian in feeling until it became a family tradition to seek for Czarinas among their German neighbors; and in this way it has come about that the ruler of a people the most tolerant in the world has such extraordinary notions of civil discipline as to convert fifty thousand people at a blow. He orders them to worship CHRIST at the word of command, just as he says "Eyes right!" to his soldiers. This discipline is truly Germanic, and has nothing in common with the Slavons. They are, indeed, the most profoundly religious, and at the same time the most tolerant, race under the sun. No one who has not some inner knowledge of Russia can comprehend the extraordinary number of mystic sects it contains, and the respect which every one entertains for them all.

The Uniates, if we may judge from the name, are some order of Monotheists. Russia and Poland, and indeed all Slavonic countries, are crowded with Hebrews, who are looked upon by the peasantry as the people of God, and reverenced accordingly. They make an extraordinary number of converts, not indeed to their nationality, but to their Monotheistic doctrines. While the German, Italian, and Celtic races have regarded religion invariably from a philosophic, and often scientific, standpoint, the Slavon resembles the Oriental in looking at religion entirely from the religious point of view. There is not the least taint of anthropomorphism in his views of the Deity. This kindred feeling naturally draws the Jews and the Slavons very closely together, and may in some future day bring about results that will startle the world. At the present moment it has simply given birth to a variety of sects which the Czar is most desirous of repressing from, no doubt, the sincerest motives of statesmanship. It cannot be ignored that both to the Slavonic and the Tartar inhabitants of the Russian Empire, Christianity is less pleasing than the pure and noble faith of the Jew. In the very heart of Russia at this present hour, there are tribes of Hebraized Tartars who are an incessant source of discomfort to the Government. One of these, living in the Crimea, is known by the name of Karaites, and their sacred book of the law or *Thora*, though written in a Tartar dialect, is in Hebrew characters. And there is a fact connected with this people which makes them the delight and the despair of the philologist. For though they use the vowel marks, yet their punctuation is not Massoretic, and is either original with them, or else a living proof that the Jews used vowel marks before the era of the Massoretes.

If it were possible for any traveler to get behind the scenes in Russia and find out not only the number of sects of this kind, but also the dramas incessantly in action there through religious enthusiasm, the world would be inexpressibly startled, perhaps shocked. Russia is largely tainted with Tartar blood in the south and centre, and consequently religious fanaticism takes the wildest and often most revolting forms. Not a year passes but some man starts up as a prophet and travels through the country chanting in a peculiar sort of rhythmic verse his predictions of what is going to happen to Holy Mother Russia. It is not so very long ago since a young lady of very high rank followed one of these fanatics wherever he went. He never looked at her, nor spoke to her, but when he ate, cast her a share of the provisions given to him by the charitable, as a tinker would throw a half-gnawed bone to a dog. He tramped daily through Winter and Summer, borne up by a vigorous constitution and a frenzy that made him insensible to pain and suffering. But his poor follower was more fragile, and she died, worn out by fatigue and privations. These things are not written about, but are kept hidden. If the Czar is wise he will not seek in any way to control the fanaticism of his people.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HENRY M. FIELD.

When a woman of heart and genius dies, who has long been the life of a large circle of friends, the fitting memorial seems the silent tear, the flower dropped by the hand of affection, and the memory never to be forgotten of a generous and kindly soul. Renan has said that "the highest life is to live so that in ceasing to live one does not cease to be loved." Mrs. Henry M. Field, who died on Saturday evening from a disease of a few months' duration, will long survive in New-York society in the esteem and affection of her many friends.

For twenty years she has been a prominent figure in our large and varied society. Her husband's position, as editor of one of our most respectable religious journals, and his amiable character, as well as her own wit, culture, and sympathy, gave them access to a singular variety of circles—theological, literary, and artistic. The charm of Mrs. Field's conversation was in her great range of sympathies, her taste for the artistic, and a heroic quality which unconsciously expressed itself in all her language. She had a quick wit, and an extreme sense of the ludicrous, which her great kindness of heart usually held in control; wherever, however, her tongue had unintentionally wounded, no one could have grieved more sincerely or apologized more generously. Though a Frenchwoman, she had a perfect mastery of the English tongue. But, as is common with many women of genius, though she wrote with grace and power, her writings were never equal to her conversation.

Where she appeared most brilliant and amiable, and where she will be most missed, was in her own home circle. Her conversation there was full of stores of thought, suggestion, and knowledge, and there her ideas and generous sympathies were expressed without restraint. It was a home, whether in New-York or in the picturesque Berkshire cottage, full of hospitality and sympathy. There the weary and the unlucky, as well as the successful and active, found a ready welcome.

In the fierce struggle of life in large cities, it often happens that a word of sympathy from a woman of talent to a man just falling by the way gives him strength and courage for another effort. Thus Mrs. Field's generous heart always prompted her to give. Her artistic nature—for she was an artist herself of no mean talent—led her especially to feel for struggling artists; and while she was at the head, for three years, of the Cooper Union Art School, she found many opportunities to aid young and poor artists. Her management of this important institution showed much executive ability. The kindliness of her nature led her especially to feel for children. It was characteristic of her that on her death-bed she sent little gifts to the children of her friends, and the flowers which sweetened her sick room came often from the poor, or from the children whom she had befriended and loved. The true nobility and heroism of her nature came out most in her last illness. No murmur at her great sufferings ever escaped her, though a terrible disease was consuming her most sensitive organs. She thought far more of others than of herself. Her mind was clear and powerful to the last. Her sick room became a *levée* of devoted friends, and though slowly wasting away in body from starvation, she received all with peculiar sympathy and thoughtfulness for each. Full of all the energies of life, she looked out into the great darkness with unshaken faith and hope, and never for a moment doubted of the Divine compassion and of a glorious immortality through Christ. If it could have been permitted her, she would gladly have breathed her last a few months later in her beloved country home, with the scent of the sweet-briar and honeysuckle about her, and the song of Spring birds near her dying pillow. This was her only desire in life. But this was not to be. But though the current of the great City roars about the silent death-chamber as though she had never been, she leaves a gap in a wide circle of friends which time cannot fill.

HON. JAMES BUFFINTON.

Hon. James Buffinton, Representative from the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, arrived at his home in Fall River yesterday morning with his family, and went to the residence of his son-in-law, where he died suddenly an hour later. He had been indisposed for some time, but not so much so as to raise any apprehensions of danger. Mr. Buffinton was an old public servant, and had served for about fourteen years in Congress, had been in the revenue service of the United States, and occupied municipal positions. He was born in Fall River, March 16, 1817, educated at the Friends' College, Providence, and served for a while in a factory in his native town. He then studied medicine for a time, but never practiced. He went on a whaling voyage, and on his return went into business as a merchant. He was elected Mayor of Fall River City in 1854 and 1855. When the war broke out he distinguished himself by his exertions in raising troops for the Union Army, and served for a while as private in one of the regiments he assisted to raise. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and being re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, became Chairman of the Committee on Accounts. In 1867 he was appointed by Andrew Johnson Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. He was again re-elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, and last Fall was again triumphant in a close contest, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was much indisposed at the time of the election. He is the fifth member elected to the next Congress who has died this Winter.

SIR JAMES HOPE GRANT.

Lieut. Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, whose death is reported by cable, was born in 1808, and was the son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, N. B. He entered the army in 1826, as cornet in the Ninth Lancers, and served with distinction as Brigade Major in China. His principal service was rendered during various campaigns in India. He served with his regiment at Sobraon, and commanded it in several battles in the Punjaub, in the years 1848-49. He became brevet colonel in 1854, and in 1858 was promoted to the rank of major general, and nominated Knight Commander of the Bath for eminent services rendered as commandant of cavalry at Lucknow, Delhi, and Cawnpore. He commanded the British forces in the campaign in China in 1860, for which he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made Grand Commander of the Bath. In 1861 he was appointed commander in chief at Madras, and in 1867 was made quartermaster general at head-quarters, in London.

GEN. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD.

Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, who for several years commanded the Seventh Brigade N. Y. S. M., died suddenly at his residence in Sing-Sing on Sunday, the 28th ult., of paralysis, in the 68th year of his age. He was county clerk of Westchester from 1843 to 1849, after which he was appointed agent and Warden of the Sing-Sing prison, which office he held for several years. After leaving Sing-Sing Prison he conducted a military school for a number of years, and at the last election in the town of Ossining he was chosen to the office of Justice of the Peace, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Joakin Urmy. His funeral took place on Wednesday last, his remains being interred in Dale Cemetery.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. SIMON STERNE AND THE CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

John B. Haskin, a few days ago, made statements before an Aldermanic committee in substance as follows: That Mr. Green employed me to lobby for him at Albany in the Spring of 1874, and paid me therefor $1,600, and that redrafting by me of the Annexation act was a pretext for such employment. This is wholly untrue. Mr. Green never employed nor retained me in any manner whatsoever. Mr. Ottendorfer, as Chairman of the Committee of the Supervisors on the Annexed District, requested the Corporation Counsel to have some one appointed to redraft the Annexation bill for the purpose of properly adjusting the relations of the new City district to the City departments, to give it just representation, and, above all, to prevent several sinister and pernicious bills, intended for the depletion of the City Treasury, under pretext of being amendments of the Annexation bill, from becoming laws. At the request of Mr. Andrews, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, I redrew the Annexation bill of 1873, submitted it to the Legislature, argued the same before the committee, had it reported, and prevented the passage of Mr. Cauldwell's bill, which would have extended his office of Supervisor of Morrisania for a considerable period, and would have given him and his friends an opportunity to manufacture claims against the City. I also prevented Mr. Haskin's bill from becoming a law, by showing to Gov. Dix the pernicious purpose it had in view to compel the payment of a certain sum of money by the City for a school-house which Mr. Haskin, as I understand, without authority of law, constructed for School District No. 1 of West Farms, and which was at the time the subject of a bitter litigation in the Second District of the Supreme Court. That the interference with the schemes of these worthies, Haskin and Cauldwell, earned me their rancor is natural and expected. In the matter of a provision for maps alone, which the Cauldwell bill requires the City to make, giving linear feet of the farms in the annexed district, and which I caused to be stricken out, I saved the City at least $500,000, and at the last moment, upon the passage of the bill through the Senate, I discovered that in the committee Mr. Cauldwell had inserted a provision to reinstate the Assistant Aldermen of our City. The defeat of that scheme was a saving of about $70,000 per year to the City. Therefore, whatever money I received from the City was but a small percentage, indeed, for the saving I caused from the rapacity of the very men who very naturally now find fault with an employment which was effective in the staying of their hands. Mr. Haskin's statement alone could not have tempted me to this reply—it would not have required any—but Mr. Cauldwell has seen fit to claim that I told him that I represented the Controller. I told him distinctly that I represented the Law Department of New-York, and it is utterly untrue that at that or any other time I represented, or said that I represented, the Controller. I did no lobbying of any kind. Arguing important public measures before legislative committees is strictly honorable professional employment, and I had to go to Albany to do that work simply because the committee would not come to this City to hear my arguments. It is untrue that the Herring-Cauldwell bill became a law; my bill became the law, with some of the suggestions of Mr. Herring accepted by me, and the unamended sections of the old law reincorporated. Should the Aldermanic committee really desire to know the truth of this matter I shall be glad to give it to them, or they can get it from Gov. Dix, Mr. Ottendorfer, Senators Robertson, Fox, Gross, and Woodin, and Assemblymen Blumenthal, Coughlin, &c., of last year's Assembly. Respectfully,

SIMON STERNE.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1875. No. 61 Wall street.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call public attention to a Police outrage of which I was a witness, a few minutes before 4 o'clock this afternoon, on the sidewalk in front of No. 100 Wall street.

I was looking out of the window of the office of Messrs. Booth & Edgar, there situated, when I saw Policeman No. 883 brutally club a partially-intoxicated man who had accidentally staggered against him; after which he dashed him to the ground, and again, because he showed unwillingness to be dragged to the station-house, clubbed him on the back—particularly one part of the spine—in the most malicious and heartless manner, till blood gushed from his mouth, and he seemed more dead than alive.

Mr. William A. Booth, who, with others in the office, witnessed most of the clubbing with me, said at the time, "That policeman has clubbed the life out of the man, and he ought to be reported."

I think you will agree with me that such brutality on the part of a police officer is disgraceful to the force, and a public outrage which stands in need of prompt correction.

This is no uncommon instance of the kind, for unfortunately even more flagrant cases are being constantly reported; but the outrage in question was perpetrated openly, deliberately, and without any real provocation. It was not done at all in self-defense, for the victim of the atrocity was not aggressive, and there was consequently nothing to palliate the offense. It was a shameful practical illustration of "man's inhumanity to man."

Had any one abused a horse in the way that this policeman did a fellow-creature he would have been very properly amenable to punishment under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but it seems that a guardian of the public peace can take, or at least endanger, a human life with impunity, and in what he doubtless mistakenly considers the performance of his duty. Who is safe if policemen are to be allowed to act thus? It is high time that public opinion should be brought to bear upon the subject. Respectfully yours,

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

No. 43 WALL STREET. NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

CLOSING WORK OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF A VICTORY TO-MORROW—BUSY SCENES AT THEIR HEAD-QUARTERS—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CLAIM—ARRANGEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES FOR THE CLOSING MEETINGS TO-NIGHT—A STRONG FORCE OF REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS—GEN. GORDON, C. S. A., AND L. Q. C. LAMAR THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD BEARERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—The campaign is still being pushed by the leaders on both sides with the greatest energy, and there is every indication of a close fight on Tuesday. The Republicans declare that there is great interest and enthusiasm in their ranks. Meetings are well attended, and speeches listened to with attention and received with every demonstration of approval. There is no disaffection or apathy. All are united and earnest, and the party will come out in its full strength, and consequently carry the day. The Democracy, on the other hand, assert that their men are active and earnest, and will throw a larger vote than ever, while there are many disaffected Republicans, some of them quite prominent, who will not support their party on Tuesday.

These are busy times at the Republican head-quarters in Concord. The State General Committee is receiving and answering letters and dispatches, replying to inquiries, calculating chances, &c., and the rooms are thronged with interested parties discussing the prospects. Everybody has good reports made up from his own observation or what he has heard, and is full of confidence. They talk of electing Mr. Cheney by 3,000, and securing the Legislature with a good working majority. The committee keep what they call "a canvass," on which they base their calculations. This is simply a list of voters in every school district in the State, so far as they can obtain them, and the best information that they can obtain as to how they will vote. The force of Republican speakers at present in the field is a very strong one. The speakers who are to address the closing meetings of the campaign, on Monday night, are influential men. Gen. Walter Harriman, who will speak in Concord, is as well known as any man in the State as a speaker; he is very forcible and direct, ready and keen, and never fails to carry his audience with him. At Manchester, Gen. John L. Swift and James F. Briggs are to be the speakers. Mr. Briggs is a candidate for the State Senate, and an eloquent and popular speaker. At Nashua Frederick Douglass and Mr. O. C. Moore will address the meeting. Mr. Douglass is pleading the cause of the colored citizen of the South, and it is said is having a good deal of effect in sustaining this position of the party on Southern affairs. Mr. Moore, the editor of the Nashua *Telegraph*, is making very telling speeches. There will be a meeting at Portsmouth, addressed by J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. W. P. Frye, of Maine. Mr. Burrows is one of the most effective speakers in the field, exciting the highest degree of enthusiasm wherever he appears on the platform. He speaks at Portsmouth in the afternoon and at Dover in the evening. At Keene the meeting will be addressed by Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, the only occasion on which he speaks in the campaign. It is just possible that he will not take the extreme ground of some of the other speakers on the Southern question. Mr. Frye, of Maine, will speak at Great Falls on Monday evening, his speech at Portsmouth being in the afternoon. At Lebanon will be Gen. A. E. King, of Maryland, a very earnest and effective speaker, who dwells only on the Southern question, and Senator Cragin. Senator Wadleigh will address the people of Milford, and Congressman Pike those of Franklin.

The Democrats wind up the campaign Monday night with meetings at six important points. Their meeting in Concord will be addressed by John H. George, the well-known lawyer, who is a brilliant speaker, and Gen. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia. At Manchester they will have Gen. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; at Nashua, John K. Tarbox, of Lawrence, member of the Forty-fourth Congress, will speak; at Portsmouth, Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, will speak; at Rochester, Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, and at Newport, A. O. Brewster, of Boston. These are all the rallying gatherings on the very eve of the election. There is some question raised as to the effect to be produced by bringing two prominent Confederate Generals up here to speak for the Democracy. Of course, that party expects that the effect will be favorable, and they will, no doubt, present the favorable side of Southern sentiment. The Republicans think the very fact of the advocacy of men like these is damaging to the Democratic Party. At all events, there is a good deal of interest to hear what they have to say.

A Republican rally occurred at Smythe's Hall, in Manchester, last evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. George C. Gilmore presided. The principal speaker engaged for the evening was Walter Harriman. He made one of his customary political speeches, full of strong points and direct argument. He directed especial attention to the Louisiana question, commenting on the course of the Republican majority in Congress. He dwelt also at some length on the danger of the accession of Democrats to power throughout the country. The other gentlemen present spoke briefly, and the meeting closed at a late hour. It was an exceedingly enthusiastic affair.

The opening speech of Gen. Gordon, C. S. A., now United States Senator from Georgia, was delivered in Littleton last night. It was heard by a large crowd, and well received. It must be said that it was exceedingly well put, and calculated to impress the crowd. George A. Brigham one of the high priests of the party, presided, and introduced the speaker in the most flattering terms. Gen. Gordon was greeted enthusiastically, and his speech was exceedingly moderate and conciliatory. He praised Lincoln's policy at the close of the war, and said the great evil was the presence in the South of bad men, strangers to the land, destitute of honor and honesty, without character in their own States; hungry adventurers, bringing with them only corruption, disorder, and disgrace. In closing Gen. Gordon expressed his conviction that it was only necessary that these facts should be appreciated at the North, and then would come peace and prosperity to the South, and the color line cease to be that only on which party lines in the South are ranged. A new policy must be adopted—that of fairness and magnanimity. Gen. Gordon was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech.

DISPATCH FROM SPEAKER BLAINE—INABILITY TO TAKE PART IN THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Blaine:

Hon. Daniel Hall, Chairman Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.:

The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign. Otherwise, I would be with you now.

The Republicans of the whole country are watching New-Hampshire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the beginning of a healthy reaction against the temporary reverses of last year, and the promise of a safe, honorable, and useful future for that great party which conducted the country through the perils of war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace. JAMES G. BLAINE.

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR ON TUESDAY—PAST VOTE OF THE STATE.

New-Hampshire elects but two officers on its general ticket, Governor and Railroad Commissioner, and the candidates these, to be for voted for on Tuesday, are:

	Governor.	Railroad Commissioner.
Republican	Person C. Cheney.	Charles H. Powers.
Democratic	Hiram R. Roberts.	Adam T. Pierce.
Prohibitionist	Nathaniel White.	David Heald.

For Congress the candidates of the two leading parties are:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Charles S. Whitehouse.	Frank Jones.
2.	Austin F. Pike.	Samuel N. Bell.
3.	Henry W. Blair.	Henry O. Kent.

The Prohibitionists have nominated Josiah M. Fletcher in the Second District and Edward H. Weston in the Third. In the First District they have successively nominated three gentlemen, and all have, it is understood, refused to run.

The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1874.	Governor	34138	35578	2097
1873.	Governor	34023	32016	1078
1872.	President	37168	31525	200
1872.	Governor	38752	36584	478

A majority vote is requisite to elect the Governor and Railroad Commissioner. The vote for Congressmen at the last election, in 1873, was:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Small	12103	Hibbard	11725
2.	Pike	10780	Bell	10773
3.	Griffin	10295	Parker	10633

The Legislature last elected was composed as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	4	164	168
Democrats	8	177	185
Democratic majority	4	13	17

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

HOW HE ESCAPED BEING SHOT.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

In yesterday's *Commercial* is a communication respecting Gen. Fitz John Porter's desire for a rehearing of his case, with a letter of Gen. Pope to the President, intimating acquiescence in the reopening of the case, if the President should see fit to grant Gen. Porter's request.

This recalls an incident of some little interest. In the year 1869, the writer was one of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. Gen. David Hunter, then of the Regular Army, was also a member of the board. Gen. Hunter had presided over the court which tried and condemned Porter. In the course of a conversation among the members of the Board of Visitors, Gen. Hunter related some of the incidents of the trial of Porter, among which was this: that the court were unanimously of the opinion that Porter ought to be shot for his disobedience of Gen. Pope's orders on the battle-field, and was only prevented from bringing in such verdict by the apprehension that President Lincoln would set it aside. Hence the court decided that he should be cashiered. This was published at the time in the *Commercial*, in one of the writer's West Point letters. S.

"MR.," NOT "GEN.," FITZ JOHN PORTER.

From the Hudson County (N. J.) Democrat.

The public, just now, hear a good deal about "Gen." Fitz John Porter. It is said that he has been appointed by the Mayor of New-York to a high public office, and that the Democracy of that city are greatly outraged thereat. This is all a mistake. There is no such man as "Gen." Fitz John Porter. There *was*, it is true, a "Gen." Fitz John Porter, but *he* refused to fight the enemy at the command of his superior officer, for which high crime he was impartially tried, promptly convicted, and justly sentenced. He was shorn of his rank and shoulder-straps, and in any other country he would have been shorn of his head. This man (not "General") is, we suppose, the Porter who has been appointed to office in New-York; and, so far as we can see, he is just the sort of person with whom the Democracy of that city ought to be delighted.

PORTER AND THE DEMOCRACY.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

It is something very remarkable, although not very astonishing, that the Democrats take so naturally to a rebel, or to a man of rebel proclivities. The present Secretary of the Mayor of New-York is an ex-rebel officer, and now the same Mayor has just appointed Fitz John Porter to succeed Commissioner Van Nort in charge of the public works of that City. Everybody knows who Fitz John Porter is. He was a General in the Union army, but he believed that no one but McClellan could command that army, and when McClellan was removed, Porter became, by his insubordination, a most active ally, within the Union lines, of the rebel forces. He refused to move the corps under his command, when ordered to do so, to sustain the Union forces during one of the sharpest conflicts of the war, and his refusal to move inflicted upon the Union Army a defeat which added materially to the prolongation and cost of the war. A court-martial which investigated his case convicted him of military insubordination, and he was degraded from his rank in the Army. He went forth from that court of inquiry a branded man; and all the protestations he and his friends may utter will never serve to convince the great mass of the people of this country that Porter, in refusing to obey orders, did so in order to bring defeat and disgrace upon our army, as a retaliation for the removal of McClellan and the appointment of Pope in his place. His heart was not with the army in which he bore a command. His sympathies were with the enemy, and he was very properly subjected to censure and punishment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

AN INDEPENDENT CINCINNATI BARBER.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday says: "A colored man walked into a shop of white barbers on Third street, near Main, yesterday. He had a copy of the Civil Rights bill in his hand, and a few scattering stumps of beard on his face. He wanted to be shaved, he said. The proprietor was smoking his pipe. He answered, "I can't do it; I'm busy—smoking my pipe." And the colored gentleman departed. That barber doesn't think that any bill can force him to shave anybody whom he may not choose to shave."

NEGRO RIGHTS IN THEATRES—ATTEMPTS OF COLORED MEN IN LOUISVILLE.

A Louisville telegram to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated 5th inst., says: "A number of negro men—having evidently been prompted to do so in the hope of making money—tried to secure admittance to the Public Library Hall this evening, where Stoddard was playing the 'Long Strike,' but were refused first-class tickets, and told that they could only secure balcony chairs. All but one bought tickets and took seats in the negro part of the hall, he leaving and muttering threats against Manager Will S. Hays. The fellow who left and another applied to the ticket-office of Macauley's Theatre, and buying dress-circle tickets, entered without molestation and took seats among the whites in the back part of the hall. The audience manifested no intention to remove the sable gentlemen, nor exhibited any disgust, but simply gazed on the two negroes with a curious expression of forced acquiescence, as it were. Will S. Hays, manager of the Public Library Hall, has addressed a card to the *Courier-Journal* concerning the affair, and announcing his intention to reserve the balcony exclusively for negroes, and down stairs apartment for whites, separate and distinct tickets to be used. Mr. Hays says: 'I will allow no white person to occupy a seat in the balcony, nor is it fair to suppose that I will permit a black person to occupy a seat in the dress-circle or parquet. I wish to treat everybody alike, and will as quickly eject a drunken white as a drunken negro; but, to preserve the dignity and character of the hall, I must have a separation of the races.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mme. Ristori is to perform in "Mary Stuart" at the Lyceum Theatre, to-night. Miss Sophie Miles, we observe, is to figure in the same play—in English—at the Bowery Theatre. Hence we may infer that Mme. Ristori's presence has given new life to tragedy and to the semi-classical drama. Even the San Francisco Minstrels appear to be under the same influence, for they are to act "Medea," this evening. At Robinson Hall the Plantation Minstrels enter upon a brief series of representations. Mr. James Taylor has been engaged for the Olympic Theatre. Elsewhere the attractions and artists of the week just ended are to be retained.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED INCENDIARY.

The authorities at Fort Hamilton believe that they have discovered the incendiary who fired the barns and outbuildings of Supervisor A. Gubner, of New-Utrecht, last September. During last month Mr. Gubner received an anonymous letter, of which a copy was recently printed in THE TIMES. Mr. Gubner has caused the arrest of Mr. Andrus Montfort, a wealthy citizen of the town of New-Utrecht who was bailed in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination before Judge Church, at Fort Hamilton, next Saturday at 1 P. M. Mr. Montfort is said to be worth $100,000, and an effort has been made to keep the matter from the public.

THE BROOKLYN TRIAL.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CASE.

VARIOUS RUMORS AFLOAT—THE END NOT TO BE REACHED BEFORE THE MIDDLE OF MAY—THE PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE—LETTERS WHICH THE PLAINTIFF WANTS—THE SERVICE OF ANONYMOUS NOTES—THE PLAINTIFF WILLING MRS. TILTON SHOULD TESTIFY.

This morning the proceedings of the Beecher-Tilton trial will be resumed in the City Court of Brooklyn with fresh vigor by the counsel on both sides. The brief suspension of the trial occasioned by the illness of Mr. Jeffrey, one of the jurors, has afforded counsel an opportunity of arranging their plans for the prosecution of the case. Mr. Jeffrey was in excellent health yesterday, and stated that he would be in court at the appointed hour this morning. Mrs. Putnam, who was on the stand when Judge Neilson adjourned the Court on Thursday will be recalled, and it is expected the proceedings will be unusually interesting. Judge Neilson, however, has determined to permit only those who can be comfortably seated in the court to be present, believing that it was to the overcrowding of the court-room last week the illness of Mr. Jeffrey was due. The difficulty of obtaining admission the present week will therefore be very great, and few persons can hope to be present to listen to the proceedings.

It appears now pretty certain that the trial will not be concluded before the middle of May, if, indeed, it should even then be closed. The proceedings were opened on Jan. 4, and this will extend the term of the trial to a period of nearly five months. The probability is, that circumstances may arise which will prolong the trial to a remoter date. Out of twenty-five witnesses subpœnaed, only three have been as yet examined, and it is estimated that on an average each witness will require a day for examination. While it is thought that Mr. Beecher's testimony and cross-examination will occupy fully three weeks.

Next comes the evidence in rebuttal, which must occupy at least two weeks, and the summing up will require not less than three weeks more. It is understood that Mr. Evarts and Judge Porter will be permitted to sum up for the defense, and that an agreement to this effect has been made with Mr. Tilton's counsel. They are to be allowed one week each, after which Mr. Beach will reply in a speech of four days' duration. Judge Neilson's charge will occupy the greater part of a week so that a verdict cannot be reached before the middle of May.

It is stated that Mr. Beecher's counsel will endeavor to introduce testimony during the present week to show Mr. Tilton's bad temper as a husband, and also his capacity for intrigue, with the view of impressing the jury with the belief that it was quite natural to expect that he would enter into a conspiracy against the defendant. Having made their position in this respect as strong as possible, Mr. Beecher's denial of the charges and explanations of all the circumstances of the case will be introduced. This, it is believed is the line of defense laid out by Mr. Beecher's counsel.

It has been stated that some of the leading counsel in the case had signified their intention to withdraw, in consequence of the length to which the trial promises to extend and the loss which would result to their practice by the neglect of other business. These statements chiefly referred to Mr. Evarts, Judge Porter, and Mr. Beach. There does not appear, however, to have been any foundation in fact for these rumors, which were merely started by certain newspapers for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of contradicting them again. There can be no doubt that the regular practice of some of the leading counsel has suffered by the protracted length of the trial, and that its continuation for two months longer must occasion them much loss and inconvenience. But having commenced the proceedings it is not likely they will decide upon retiring before the case is closed.

It has been also stated that the members of Plymouth Church have subscribed over $100,000 to defray the expenses of the suit.

The bankruptcy of the Brooklyn *Union* has somewhat diverted Gen. Tracy's attention from the scandal suit, being a creditor to the amount of $10,000. Mr. Bowen has been subpœnaed six times for the plaintiff. As soon as the date of one summons expired another was served, so that he could not escape if he desired it. It is expected he will be put on the stand to give rebuttal testimony.

A diversity of opinion exists as to the importance of the "True Story," which Redpath has furnished to the defense. Mr. Beecher's lawyers regard it as being of great value to their case, and it is said that Redpath will be examined in Mr. Beecher's interest and that valuable testimony is expected from him. On the other hand, Mr. Tilton claims that since he admitted the authorship of this story its production can in no way affect his case.

WHAT GEN. PRYOR SAYS.

Gen. Pryor said yesterday, to a TIMES reporter, that he had understood—it was not a part of the case that he had attended to personally, but he had heard that the correspondence concerning which Mr. Ovington was subpœnaed consisted of letters that passed between Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, and the Ovingtons. This he considered to be vital evidence, as the defense had denied that any such correspondence had taken place. It had been discovered through the American District Telegraph Company. A surprising thing about the case had been, thus far, the casual manner in which the prosecution had become possessed of important facts. As instances of this, they had been informed of the prejudices of the man from New-Jersey, who attempted to ring in on the jury, by means of an anonymous note. Again, the first intimation that the prosecution had had of the existence of such a witness as Kate Carey had been by an anonymous note that came from a Mrs. Lyon, who had accidentally learned what Kate knew. Mr. Pearsall had served a subpœna on her, but none of the counsel for the prosecution had ever seen her until she stepped upon the witness stand, nor had they any knowledge of what she would testify to, except through the anonymous letter referred to.

The third anonymous note had notified them that Mr. Joseph Richards knew something about the relations of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton. They had written to him and had received no reply. They knew his character for absolute truthfulness, and had reasoned that if he told the truth they were not afraid of his testimony, so they had subpœnaed him. They had tried to find out in advance what he knew, but he would not talk; he was ugly, reluctant and averse to saying anything, and when he went on the stand not one of the counsel knew whether his testimony would be in their favor or dead against them. "I was on thorns," said Gen. Pryor. "Mr. Richards has been cruelly treated in this matter by the comments made on his action. He couldn't help testifying to what he knew. He could not evade it, for he considers it a religious duty to discharge his legal obligations, and his character is such that he would go to the scaffold rather than lie. I suggested to Judge Fullerton that we lawyers in the case issue a card in relation to Mr. Richards, for I felt that his position was a hard one."

In relation to the bill now before the Legislature, which will enable Mrs. Tilton to testify in the case, Gen. Pryor said: "So far as our side is concerned we see no objection to her testifying. Judge Fullerton, in one of the preliminary arguments in the case, emphatically and trenchantly declared that we would not object to her testimony. If they consider their side injured by her exclusion, why don't they offer her as a witness? We have not objected to her, and no one is authorized to say that we will object. Whether she shall be a witness in the case rests with the defense and with the law."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN CINCINNATI.

By the recent death, within a short time, of the three orphan children of the late Hon. T. C. Day, of Cincinnati, his estate, valued at $120,000, becomes subject to a provision of his will which declares: "If none survive or leave heirs of their body, then the one share of the entire estate I devise as follows: One-third of the income to the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of this city, for which they are to issue tickets of admission to the reading-room and use of library to the amount realized to worthy scholars of our common schools, the names of whom are to be furnished by the School Board annually; one-third of the income to the Cincinnati Protestant Orphan Asylum, now located on Mount Auburn; and one-third of the income to the Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute of this city, for the purpose of loaning to worthy young mechanics in sums of not more than three hundred ($300) dollars, nor for a longer term than three years, without interest or security, not doubting that a loan of this kind will in nearly every instance be repaid. When this fund reaches thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, then the income is to be appropriated for the purchase of books for the library of this institute, and tickets issued for the amount to scholars of the common schools to be designated by the trustees of the common schools."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC—INCREASE OF PASSENGER RATES.

Inquiry at the offices of the various ocean steam-ship lines shows a general falling off, this season, in the volume of exports from this port to Europe. Freights are consequently low, and most of the lines are running fewer vessels than they did at this time last year. The reasons given are the abundance of the crops last year throughout the world, and the consequent decrease in the foreign demand for grain and provisions from this country. A decrease is especially noticeable in the shipments of cotton from this port, the bulk of this staple being now shipped directly from the Southern ports. The steam-ships now running are taking full cargoes, as they always do when freights are low enough, the less in trade being most felt by the sailing vessels. The representatives of the White Star, Cunard, Inman, Anchor, Williams & Guion, National, and State lines of steamers have had a conference and agreed to an advance of $5 on their steerage passage rates from both ends, to go into effect to-morrow. The rates of the first three lines will therefore be $25 henceforward, and those of the last four $23. No company is bound to maintain these rates longer than it may deem advisable.

SNOW, RAIN, AND FRESHETS.

SNOW AND RAIN IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—At Pottsville it has been snowing hard all day; also at Allentown. At Baltimore there has been a north-east wind and heavy rain. At Wilmington, raining hard; at Lancaster, sleeting and raining; at Columbia, Penn., a fine rain; Harrisburg, raining; Trenton, raining hard; Scranton, snowing very hard all day, changing to rain; Philadelphia, snow and sleet all day and now raining very hard.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 7.—A snow-storm set in at 8 o'clock this morning, and it is still, at midnight, snowing heavily.

IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—One of the heaviest snow-storms of the year began about 3 o'clock this afternoon and ceased at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—A hail and rain storm set in at 11:30 o'clock P. M.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7.—A heavy snow-fall began at noon to-day and continued until nearly midnight. The total fall of snow for the week is eighteen inches.

THE SNOW STORM AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, March 7.—A severe snow storm set in about 6 o'clock this evening which still continues at 11 o'clock with great vigor.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 7.—It commenced snowing again at 11 o'clock this morning, and to-night the storm has increased to great violence. Telegraphic reports show that it apparently does not extend further north than Tivoli or further south than Peekskill, or is about sixty miles in width. The wind is blowing strongly. The temperature is mild and the streams are rising.

IN THE WEST—APPREHENSIONS OF FLOODS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The heaviest snow-storm for a number of years began here about 3 o'clock this morning and lasted until dark. About eight or nine inches of snow on the level fell. The storm extended south-west as far as Jackson, Miss., through West Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and into West Virginia and Pennsylvania. A sudden thaw would cause immense floods in the Ohio River and tributaries.

FIFTEEN INCHES OF SNOW AT MEMPHIS, TENN., WITH DRIFTS FOUR FEET DEEP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—The snow-storm last night was the severest ever known here, fifteen inches having fallen, while in many places it drifted to the depth of four feet, stopping the street cars.

SIGNAL OFFICE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.—The storm-centre is off the Delaware coast, with north-east to north-west winds, and snow in the Middle and Eastern States; north-west winds, colder, clearing weather over the lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and the Southern States; falling barometer, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the North-west. The rivers rose at Memphis and Vicksburg, and fell at Louisville, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, the lower lakes, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley rising barometer, north-west winds colder, clearing weather.

For New-England, northerly winds, low pressure, and snow, with clearing, colder weather in the afternoon.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary pressure and temperature, clear weather, and north-west winds, backing to south-east in Texas.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and Missouri, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will rise at Memphis and Vicksburg, and fall at St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

The City was visited by another severe snow-storm, yesterday, which commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until 8 in the evening, when a heavy rain set in, accompanied by a high wind. The snow on the streets and sidewalks was rapidly converted into a soft slush, and the gutters were soon overflowed, causing much inconvenience to pedestrians. No delays were experienced on the street railway lines, as but few passengers presented themselves, and the snow-plows were brought into requisition at an early hour.

The attendance at the evening services in the churches was very small, the people generally seeming to consider it wiser to remain indoors than to risk an attack of illness by exposing themselves to the inclemency of the night. There was no interruption on any of the East River ferries, the boats making their usual time. The trips of the Jersey City ferry-boats, however, were interrupted for a short time in the early part of the evening, but there was no serious detention, and no accidents occurred. Toward midnight the wind increased in violence until it blew a perfect gale, and it is feared that many disasters to the shipping will be reported from the coast.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	32°	32°	3:30 P. M.	36°	32°
6 A. M.	33°	32°	6 P. M.	34°	31°
9 A. M.	34°	33°	9 P. M.	35°	32°
12 M.	35°	35°	12 P. M.	35°	31°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 32¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 34¼°

THE CLIMATE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The following thermometrical record at Black Bay, North Shore of Lake Superior, by Gen. C. L. Stevenson, Manager of Enterprise Mining Company, has been received from Major A. H. Sibley, the President of the company:

1874.	Register Degrees.	1875.	Register Degrees.
Dec. 25	—28	Jan. 18	—45
Dec. 26	—15	Jan. 19	—41
Dec. 27	—10	Jan. 20	—40
Dec. 28	—12	Jan. 21 (snow)	—10
Dec. 29	—42	Jan. 22	—12
Dec. 30	—38	Jan. 23	—15
Dec. 31	—39	Jan. 24	—10
1875.		Jan. 25	— 9
Jan. 1	—43	Jan. 26	—32
Jan. 2	—20	Jan. 27	— 0
Jan. 3	—28	Jan. 28	—31
Jan. 4	—38	Jan. 29	—30
Jan. 5	—38	Jan. 30	— 9
Jan. 6	—25	Jan. 31	— 0
Jan. 7	—42	Feb. 1	— 5
Jan. 8	—37	Feb. 2	—38
Jan. 9	—40	Feb. 3	—18
Jan. 10	—39	Feb. 4	—18
Jan. 11	—45	Feb. 5	—30
Jan. 12	—41	Feb. 6	—21
Jan. 13	—20	Feb. 7	—21
Jan. 14	—45	Feb. 8	—45
Jan. 15	—38	Feb. 9	—56
Jan. 16	—35	The alcohol then froze!	
Jan. 17	—41		

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Many local politicians believe that the Costigan bill is not yet dead, and Assemblyman Costigan still has faith that it will pass the Senate in an amended form. The "deal" to be made is, that the Police Justices and Board of Education are to be undisturbed, that the Police Board is to be made non-partisan by the appointment of two "straight-out" Republicans and two Tammany Hall Democrats, and that the Republicans are to be insured a minority representation in the Departments of Docks, Charities and Correction, and Parks, and a fair share, generally, of official patronage. The Tammany politicians believe that there is a strong enough element of opposition to Controller Green in the local Republican Party to influence the votes of Republican Senators, and that the needed majority will be thus secured. Prominent Republicans who have conversed with a TIMES reporter say that Republican Senators cannot vote for the bill without a sacrifice of principle, as it was made a party measure in the Assembly, and therefore no Republican legislator can support it.

The Tammany Society will hold its annual election for officers in April, and many of the recently proposed candidates will have to wait until after that time before they can be elected to membership.

Hon. John Kelly and Mayor Wickham both deny that there is any difference between them as to the policy of the party or the appointment of officers.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Baltic, which left Liverpool Feb. 25, and Queenstown Feb. 26, reached this port last evening. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for liberal additions to our foreign files.

A GREAT MEETING.

PREACHING AT THE HIPPODROME.

THE GREAT AMPHITHEATRE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING—HENRY VARLEY SPEAKS TO THE LARGEST AUDIENCE EVER ASSEMBLED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES IN THIS CITY—GENUINE CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

Henry Varley, the Evangelist, from London, preached last evening in the Hippodrome to an audience which filled all the available space in that immense building, not only the seats around the circle, but every part of the space within. There were various estimates as to the number of persons present, the smallest figure named being 15,000, and it is probable that this was a small estimate, since 15,000 slips of hymns were given out at the doors, and large numbers of the audience were unable to get any. In addition to this fact it is computed that the seating capacity proper of the building is 12,000, and there seemed to be almost as many people in the circle, which included all the space surrounded by the seats, course and all, as were in the seats. Chairs and benches were made use of in the circle. A temporary platform from which Mr. Varley spoke was erected a little to the east of the centre of the circle, and was occupied by Messrs. William E. Dodge, Sr., W. B. Shaw, Thomas McPherson and Drs. L. Covell and A. S. Ball, representing the Evangelical Committee, and Jesse Hutchinson and son, of the "Hutchinson Family," a cornet solo player, and a precentor, whose duties were to lead and guide the singing of the printed hymns by the audience. One hundred ushers, with blue ribbons attached to the lappels of their coats, attended to the seating of the vast audience, and a large body of Police were present to enforce order, if necessary, but their services were not required, for a more quiet and respectable body of people were never convened together. Even the animals seemed imbued with a sense of the proprieties required by the occasion, and were quieter than usual, only one or two of the elephants venturing to make a noise during the services, but a general chorus of howling and bellowing took place at the conclusion of the meeting, the animals apparently desiring to make up for lost time. A place inclosed by a circular railing in the centre of the building was occupied by a choir of ladies and gentlemen from the Young Men's Christian Association. The admission was free and no collection was taken. Notwithstanding that Mr. Barnum gave the free use of the building, the incidental expenses entailed amounted to nearly $1,500.

The services commenced by Mr. Varley giving out, in a strong, sonorous voice, that reached to the remotest corner of the Hippodrome, the first hymn, "I heard the voice of Jesus say," which he read through and which was sung, as all the following hymns were, by the whole audience, which rose and gave one of the most impressive specimens of Congregational singing ever heard, the cornet leading at each verse and the precentor keeping time. It at all events presented the spectacle of the greatest number of people joining in sacred song in one building ever collected for the purpose in this City.

Mr. Varley then offered a prayer. He implored that his hearers might come unto God, and that the Holy Ghost would quicken dead souls, and bless the exercises of the evening to the many thousands who were present. He praised God for the evangelical awakening that seemed to have commenced in this City, and invoked Christ to flood the hearts of all his hearers with love, and to put out the fever fires of sin with the waters of life, and bless both the saved and the unsaved. He hoped that the friendships begun at that meeting might be perpetuated throughout the ages of eternity. He called for a special blessing on the President of the United States, and fervently desired that peace and prosperity might rest upon this land and upon fatherland, and that the two nations might be blended together in bonds of righteousness, concord, and truth. He closed with the Lord's Prayer, the audience joining, producing an effect as impressive as, and more solemn than, the previous grand chorus of song.

The old hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood," was sung.

Instead of reading a chapter according to the usual mode in church service, Mr. Varley then repeated, mostly from memory, some of the most striking and appropriate passages for evangelical purposes, commencing with the "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and ye that have no money, come buy and eat," dwelling on the application of the extracts as he proceeded. Among the other quotations were "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, but that which is born of the spirit is spirit," "Marvel not that I say unto you that a man must be born again," "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that those who believed on him might not perish, but have everlasting life," "Men like darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." He closed by beseeching the Lord to bless to them these testimonies from his precious word.

Now "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung with such spirit, feeling, and unanimity as to create a profound sensation, and it is extremely doubtful whether this grand sacred poem, so capable of being interpreted with power and unction, and so well adapted for congregational singing, ever produced a greater impression or exhibited its wonderful capacity under better auspices than when given last evening. A dead silence prevailed at the conclusion, and some moments elapsed before the exercises were resumed. Mr. Varley prefaced his discourse by speaking of the great religious awakening now in progress in Great Britain, under the leadership of Mr. Moody, the great revivalist, and others. This movement was stirring England to its very depths, but in these movements the human leaders were not to be recognized as the cause, for it was the Spirit of God working through them, as mere instruments of His divine will and power over the hearts of men. When he [Mr. Varley] landed in Canada, from London, last December, he felt that he must come to New-York, and he obeyed the impulse, and since he had come the largest buildings obtainable had been crowded, not to hear him, but to be moved by the Holy Spirit, working through him. He hoped that the meeting he was addressing would prove a mere prelude to such an awakening and revival of religion as would arouse the attention of all the people of this great Metropolis.

He took his text from the fourteenth verse of the second chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, "Now, thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ." These words consisted of an ascription of praise. Under the old Roman Empire, when the Roman army had subdued a country, the Emperor summoned to the imperial city his Generals and legions, for the purpose of making a triumphal entry through the gates. All the accessories of a grand ovation were lavishly displayed. There were music and banners, a grand procession in which Senators and nobles took part, and a triumphal chariot in which the Emperor rode. Then came the mighty Roman army, marching in solid phalanx, followed by the captured armies. The procession passed between files of slaves bearing and waving balls filled with perfumes and scents. Think of this triumphant pageant, miles in length, and it would be easy to understand the reason why St. Paul used the language of the text, which he well knew would convey a grand idea to the Corinthians, who thoroughly understood what a triumph meant in those days. The conscious knowledge of the love of Christ was greater than any worldly pleasure or earthly triumph. When the truth of God subdued the carnal mind, then came the triumph of true liberty. Paul would rather be the slave of Christ, bought with his precious blood, than to be the imperial leader in the hour of victory, with the whole civilized world singing pæans of praise in his honor. Paul said to the Corinthians: "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of Jesus Christ." Ancient Corinth was a magnificent city; its architecture was the pride of the world, and it gloried in its splendid pillars, which it thought would endure to the end of time; but the pillars of truth and holiness that Paul erected there still stand in their radiant beauty, while the material pillars have long since crumbled to dust. Men should leave all worldly enjoyments that were snares and come to Christ. To young men Christ was better than the endearments of strange women or the fascinations of the bowl or gaming-table. He would speak plainly and put truths clearly. To know that Christ was all in all, better than anything that earth could give, it was only necessary to simply come to Him, accept Him, and let His love permeate the heart, for then would it be seen that all the vanities previously regarded as of supreme importance were but as dross compared with the comfort and joy obtained by a submission to Christ's will. Then would be obtained "the peace of God which passeth all understanding," far better than all worldly prosperity. Men in the world were promising themselves all kinds of wordly pleasures and comforts in the future, but Christ would give comfort and peace constantly. Christianity was not a moral science, to be slowly acquired, but a divine life instantly imparted to all who would receive it. The indwelling Christ could dwell in the human heart as easily as an oak could be wrapped up in an acorn. All might join the triumphal procession to the celestial city to-night, for Christ had said, "Him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out." The New Testament was Christ's will, and when any Christian wanted to know what he was worth, all he had to do was to look at Christ's will and see what a glorious patrimony he was heir to. The speaker closed by a most earnest appeal to all present to seek Christ, saying, "Come! come! come all! 'Come to Jesus just now!' 'You are welcome as the flowers of May,' and like the Queen of Sheba will find that not the one-thousandth part of the glory of the kingdom has been told unto you."

The services closed with the singing of the hymn, "Just as I am, without one plea," and the benediction.

Mr. Varley was distinctly heard in all parts of the vast amphitheatre. Scarcely any one left during the services. The greatest attention was paid to the remarks of the speaker, and a profound impression was created.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

In acknowledgment of an offer of assistance from Boston in behalf of a fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Charleston, S. C., Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, writes:

"I have just received a copy of the circular which sets forth the plan of yourself and other gentlemen of Boston, for contributing to the fair to be held in Charleston during the week beginning March 30, under the auspices of the Washington Light Infantry of that city, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of its deceased members. I am delighted at this proof of the good-will of the citizens of the capital of my native State toward those of the chief city of my adopted State. No patriotic duty is more commanding at this time than the restoration of fraternal feeling between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and the great sections of our country which they respectively represent. Every good interest in this State will take new strength from your exhibition of good-will to our people. The Washington Light Infantry represents the best elements of our society, and no evidences of your sympathy will be lost upon them or fail to be gratefully appreciated."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL ORGANIZING THE SENATE.

The London *Times* of Feb. 25 says:

"The bill organizing the French Senate has been passed by 448 votes to 241. It is difficult to resist a feeling of astonishment and incredulity upon the receipt of this announcement. Something more than passing wonder overcomes us when we are told that the Versailles Assembly, which until the other day could make up its mind to nothing, and was incapable of energy except in resisting any step that should facilitate the establishment of the Republic, has to-day consented to that Republic, and by a vote of nearly two to one approved the Second Chamber which is to complete its organization. The transformation is almost too sudden. We are ready to give all possible credit to the eminent members of the Right Centre for their appreciation of the logic of facts; we applaud more than ever that endowment of common sense which the "*fou furieux*" has shown himself to possess first among French politicians; but still our hopes are not unmixed with anxiety. M. Gambetta is right in cautioning his friends not to be precipitate in trusting to appearances. "Let us not cry before we are out of the wood." The same practical wisdom is enforced by M. Thiers and M. Grévy. Nothing can be better than the present appearance of things; but how often have we and those who have gone before us been excited by hopes which afterward proved illusory!

The fear of the Empire has consolidated the Republic. Speaking as Englishmen, we see nothing in this confession to be ashamed of. The Hanoverian dynasty was not popular for long years after it was seated on the throne. The nation did not understand the incidental advantages of having a King who reigned but did not govern, and who was so far removed from their sympathies that he did not even understand the language of his subjects. But the terror of Jacobitism was the safety of the House of Brunswick. We are to this day governed by a constitutional law which had its origin in the well-grounded belief of Parliament that popular ignorance must be defended against the error of trusting once more to the political judgment of a family that had twice been proved and twice found wanting. We cannot, therefore, despair of a new system because it has been avowedly promoted by the fear of an Imperialist restoration. It may work despite this dubious origin, and we are not quite sure whether it has not a better promise of continuance on account of it. The Government of France is henceforth confided to a President, a Senate, and a Legislative Chamber. The President has been nominated for a term of seven years, but he has no power to arrest or negative any legislation of the two Chambers. He may intimate his doubts or his dissatisfaction during the progress of legislation; but if Senate and Assembly agree, he has no alternative but to resign or acquiesce. So far there is no harm in the arrangement. The President, whoever he may be, has the power of appealing to what he thinks may be the better sense of the Legislature, and the Legislature may disregard the appeal. The strength of the proposed Constitution lies in the machinery designed for the election of Deputies and Senators. If the field were a *tabula rasa*, and we were called upon to construct two Chambers after the manner of the Abbé Siéyès, we might devise something better than what has been adopted—and we might devise something worse. The wise course is not to dwell upon such criticisms, but to take what is, and to try to improve it by degrees as experience persuades the sense of the people it can be improved. The Deputies are elected by that broad suffrage which cannot now be contracted; but it is a matter of satisfaction that the attempt which was made to cut up—after the fashion of the second Empire—the departments into circonscriptions, each returning one member, has been defeated and all the representatives of a department are to be elected together by the *scrutin de liste*. It would have been still better if, by the introduction of the cumulative vote or some similar method, the members for each department had represented the divisions of opinion within it, so that the Chamber should reflect the political aspirations of France; but in rejecting the policy of subdividing departments some guarantee has been preserved for the representation of diversities of opinion. In the same way, it would be very difficult to express perfect satisfaction with the constitution of the Senate; but there is nothing that cannot be tolerated in it, and its imperfections appear to be of a nature to counteract the faults in the construction of the Chamber of Deputies. Out of 300 Senators 225 are to be chosen by the departments, and one-third are to be re-elected every three years. These Senators are to be elected by the *Conseils-Généraux*, which are at present Conservative bodies, and though their character may be a little changed when the importance of the new duty with which they are charged comes to be understood, it is probable they will still represent the less mobile elements of the French nation. It is obvious that this machinery has been borrowed from the United States, though with slight appreciation of the origin and character of the example. The Western Republic is, as its name imports, an agglomeration of semi-independent commonwealths, and its Senate wields an authority which is due to the popular feeling that it represents this union of equal federated powers. The French Departments are administrative divisions without distinction of history or of popular sentiment, and their representation in a Senate is an artificial device having no sanction in pre existing popular ideas. With these 225 Departmental members are to be joined seventy-five elected by the Chamber of Deputies, also by *scrutin de liste*. It was at first proposed that the President should select these supplementary members, and we do not believe there would be any material difference in their composition whether the President of the Chamber were invested with the power of nominating them; but having an eye to the future, it is impossible not to see what an addition would be made to the authority of the Senate if these additional members were the cream of the Assembly, chosen from all parties by the operation of the cumulative vote. The aim of those who are most zealous in establishing a Senate being to make it as powerful as possible, they have overlooked a means of giving it strength to which some might object on the ground that it would make it too strong.

THE TRIAL OF THE GUIKWAR OF BARODA.

A Calcutta dispatch dated Feb. 23, says: The trial of the Guikwar of Baroda for complicity in the attempt to poison Col. Phayre commenced to-day. Mr. Scoble opened the case in a long speech, in which he said that the charges might be reduced to two—namely, tampering with the servants of the Residency, and attempting to poison Col. Phayre. With regard to the first charge, he would prove that several servants had received bribes to act as spies at the Residency, Mrs. Phayre's ayah being one. She visited the Guikwar thrice, and letters were found at her house after the arrest, showing that her visits were made with an evidently improper purpose.

Sergeant Ballantine said he should object to the letters being received as evidence.

Mr. Scoble maintained that they were evidence, and gave a graphic description of the trap laid for Col. Phayre by the poisoning of the Sherbet. The Queen's Advocate would show by Damodur Punt's confession that the Guikwar had ordered the poison and paid for it, garbling the entries of the Treasury accounts to hide the purchases. Damodur Punt's testimony would be corroborated by two accomplices.

The first witness examined was Mrs. Phayre's ayah, Amina, who deposed to having visited the Guikwar at his palace, on three occasions during the sitting of the Baroda Commission, and to his having asked her what the Colonel's and Madam's feelings were toward him respecting the commission and his marriage with Luxmeebaee. He also importuned her to speak on his behalf. The witness received money on each occasion from the Guikwar, and she was asked whether, should any charm be used, it would turn the Sahib's heart. The witness told the Guikwar that the Colonel was well disposed toward him.

On being cross-examined by Sergeant Ballantine, Amina declared that nothing was said about poison at these interviews by the Guikwar, but she was under the impression that the Maharajah intended to assist in poisoning Col. Phayre.

FATAL RESULT OF A SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—Alfred Holland died last night of injuries received by being thrown from a sleigh.

A DECIDED HIT.

This is the popular verdict in reference to the great story, "Thrown on the World," just commenced in *The New-York Weekly*. Everybody is reading it, and every news agent sells it."—*Phunny Phellow.*

RID YOURSELF OF THE DISCOMFORT and Danger attending a Cold, by using Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old established Curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary Affections.—*Advertisement.*

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Very Effective.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of sudden coughs or colds.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

The Automatic Fire Signal Telegraph Company request the attention of merchants to the following letter: Nos. 488, 490, AND 492 BROADWAY, March 5, 1875.

To the Automatic Signal Company:

The great value of your invention for the protection of property from fire was signally proved to us last evening, when a fire broke out in the fifth story of our building. Before it had obtained any considerable headway it had announced its existence, through the agency of your signals, to the Insurance Patrol, who, immediately appearing on the ground, quickly put an end to the danger. That the inestimable value of your Automatic Signals will become universally recognized we have no doubt.

(Signed) E. H. VAN INGEN & CO.

The AUTOMATIC FIRE SIGNAL TELEGRAPH is entirely automatic. It gives instantaneous automatic alarm when danger from fire occurs. It is operated by heat, at the commencement of a fire, and instantly telegraphs and records at the nearest fire-station the number of the building and the apartment on fire. Guarding every part of a building at all hours, day and night, it renders a service superior to that of any watchman. The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters has made a reduction of five cents in the rates of insurance on property protected by the Automatic Fire Signal Telegraph.

Parties desiring the introduction of the system into their buildings are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 42 Pine st. GEORGE D. LYMAN, President.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? If so, use "WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms.

DIED.

BOYCE.—On Saturday, March 6, JOHN BOYCE, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Trains, via Hudson River Railroad, leave 42d st. at 11 A. M., returning at 3:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Fishkill, on the Hudson.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday afternoon, March 5, ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Sr., in the 89th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, John N. Brinckerhoff, at Jamaica, on Monday, 8th inst., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

BURT.—On Saturday, March 6, of dropsy on the brain, J. FREDERICK BURT, son of John M. and Abbie A. Burt, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 308 Union st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Remains to be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J.

CODMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 5, 1875, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARTHA A., widow of the late William Codman, of this City, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 140 West 13th st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

COLLINS.—At New-Haven, Thursday, March 4, CHARLES H. COLLINS, son of the late David C. Collins.

Funeral at New-Haven, Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FINDLAY.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Saturday, March 6, JANE A., wife of Andrew Findlay, aged 63 years, 5 months, 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Tuckahoe on Tuesday, March 9, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of 11:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

FIELD.—Saturday, March 6, at the Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st., Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD.

Funeral at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison Square, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

KEEP.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 6, of disease of the heart, LAVINIA C. B. KEEP, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Saul Clarke, and wife of Lester Keep, M. D.

Funeral services from her late residence, corner of Vanderbilt and Gates avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken for interment to East Haven, Conn.

LECONEY.—On Saturday night, March 6, WILLIAM LECONEY, of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company of New-York, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 362 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MANGELS.—On Saturday, March 6, after a lingering illness, A. M. DOROTHEA, the beloved wife of William C. F. Mangels, and daughter of J. H. and M. D. Wolters, aged 29 years and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Perry street, on Wednesday, March 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green Wood for interment.

MOLENAOR.—At Plainfield, N. J., MARIA L. MOLENAOR, widow of the late D. C. Molenaor.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Theodore Mace, on Wednesday, 10th inst. Notice of hour hereafter.

PERRY.—N. PERRY, Jr., son of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Mayor of the City of Newark, N. J., March 5, of pneumonia, aged 34 years.

Funeral services at South Park Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at his late residence, No. 1,002 Broad st., Newark, at 1 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RUSHMORE.—At Westbury, Long Island, on First day, Third month, 7th, 1875, ISAAC RUSHMORE, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, on Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Westbury depot.

SEAMAN.—Peacefully, on the 5th of March, 1875, SAMUEL SEAMAN, aged 83 years.

Funeral services without further announcement at his late residence, No. 42 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 8, at 2 P. M.

SICKELS.—March 1, HENRY, second son of John B. and the late Margaret M. Sickels.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 40 East 74th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

SMITH.—FREDERICK S. SMITH, in Brooklyn, Friday, at 11:30 P. M., at the residence of his father, J. Ogden Smith, No. 25 Lafayette av.

Funeral services at 2 P. M. Monday, 8th inst. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—March 6, 1875, FANNY THOMPSON, age 22 years, youngest daughter of Thomas and Jane Thompson, native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland.

The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 330 Sixth street, Jersey City, to Grace Church, from thence to York Bay Cemetery for interment on Monday, March 8, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. All friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

VAN KIRK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th day of March, instant, BERTIE, infant son of J. Henry and Hattie M. Van Kirk, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family and of the family of Col. E. Miller are invited to attend the funeral, at the family residence, No. 117 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, March 6, Miss ELIZABETH A. VALENTINE, daughter of the late Thomas Valentine, Esq.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, John M. Stearns, No. 140 4th st., on Monday, March 8, at 4 P. M. The remains will be buried from Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday, at 12 M.

WALKER.—On Friday, March 5, EDMUND THOMPSON WALKER, son of the late Daniel Walker.

Funeral from the house of his brother-in-law, Edmund Thompson, No. 211 West 44th st., on Monday, March 7, at 1:30 P. M.

WARREN.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 6, LUCY A., wife of Haynes L. Warren.

Funeral on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Yonkers. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Trains leave 30th st. depot at 8:25 A. M.

WENDELKEN.—On Saturday, March 6, D. WENDELKEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 9 Orchard st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau st. ON MONDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 37 7TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST., ALL THE HANDSOME FURNITURE contained in said house, comprising in part: Rosewood Chickering pianoforte, fine oil paintings, carved parlor suits, velvet and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, black walnut bedroom furniture; all the bedding, silver and glassware, oak Buffet extension table and chairs. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock, at our Sales-rooms, No. 37 Nassau st., the entire stock of a bankrupt, of oil paintings, articles of vertu, &c. On exhibition MONDAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNers of the Green-wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of the best airs in Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe, 75c.; also "Giroflé" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. ea.; "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka Struss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c. "Jack's Farewell," 35c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

BANVARD'S PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING. THE MYSTERIOUS £1,000 BOOK IS NOW OUT, published by the LITERARY AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, NO. 806 BROADWAY. 12mo, 670 pages. Price, $2 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 8, at Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av. WM. HENRY ANTHON, President. ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
46—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Birdsall, No. 1.
47—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
48—Same vs. Same, No. 3.
49—Same vs. Same, No. 4.
50—Same vs. Same, No. 5.
51—Same vs. Same, No. 7.
52—Same vs. Same, No. 8.
54—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
56—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, &c., No. 1.
57—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
61—Pratt, &c., vs. Nat. Meter Co.
67—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
90—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
92—Reford vs. Waters.
93—West vs. Phillips.
94—Society for Ref., &c., vs. Avery, &c.
106—Hatch vs. Taylor, &c.
107—Mason vs. Armstrong, &c.
110—Matter of Foley.
134—Powelton C. & I. Co. vs. Mason Manuf. Co.
137—Eastman vs. Ward.
138—Knapp vs. Alden.
142—Kenworthy vs. Pbyfe, &c.

Nos.
144—Murphy, &c., vs. Haas.
197—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
207—Blake vs. Int. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
210—Hauck vs. Craighead, &c.
212—N. Y. P. E. Public School vs. Young.
219—Clemens vs. Robinson, &c.
225—W. & G. Sewing-machine Co. vs. Culver.
232—Matter of Salters.
245—Martin, Executor, vs. Hicks.
246—Emma Silver Mining Co. vs. Park, &c.
252—Chapin vs. Dobson.
266—Cheesbrough vs. Daly, &c., No. 2.
267—Same vs. Same, No. 4.
268—Harden vs. Corbett.
269—Thompson, &c. vs. Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
272—Warner vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
279—Saunders, &c., vs. Roberts, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
94—Tenth National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
119—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.
120½—Bush vs. Treadwell.
121—Claflin et al. vs. Leuteine.
122—Wormser vs. Garvey.
122½—Gray et al. vs. Gaincost.
124—March et al. vs. First Nat. Bank of M.
125—Vose vs. Yulee.
126—Vose vs. Yulee.
71—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
75—Walker et al. Ex'rs., &c., vs. Shoemaker.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
84—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
95— —— vs. ——
127—Rogers, Assignee, &c., vs. Schmersahl et al.
128—Ryer vs. Wiberley.
129—Miller vs. White, &c.
130—Oberley vs. Dickinson et al.
131—Doremus vs. Williams.
132—Mason vs. Partridge, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
9—Skidmore vs. Fuller.
13—Calvo vs. Davies et al.
18—Hewson vs. Price et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al.
182—Deloney vs. Maloney.
166—Sharkey vs. Tovrillbon.
171—Adams et al vs. Freeman et al.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.
167—Livingston vs. White.
149—Suik, Adm'r, vs. Suik.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGunnis.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.

220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury et al.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
226—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.
232—Bell vs. Kennedy.
233—De Schreinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. Same.
237—Same vs. Same.
238—Sieber vs. Marks.
239—Arnold vs. McManus et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
74—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1640—Cogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1152—Mallory et al. vs. Sulzbacker et al.
1158—Bulton vs. Bradley.
2244—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1582—Ryan et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1234—Whiteside vs. Hyman.
2340—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.
1338½—Hodges et al. vs. St. John.
1310—Harlem Bank vs. Decker.
1240—Howard vs. Dusenbury.

Nos.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1090—Jackson vs. Sprague.
1150—Hart vs. Witkowski.
2348—Goebel vs. May.
1200—Hartfield et al. vs. Macy et al.
1207—Hartfield vs. Macy et al.
1240—Metzger vs. Caldwell
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1264—Sirnenfield et al. vs. Beckel et al.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1366—Sampson vs. Durant.
1372—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
644—Underhill vs. Conkling.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c.
1880—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
775—Dummer vs. King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1663—Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh et al.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
917—Faris, Survivor, &c., vs. Fargo, Pres., &c.
1047—Leavitt et al. vs. Purdy.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
77—St. Nich. Ins. Co. vs. Mer. M. F. & M. Ins. Co.
557½—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
715—Brown vs. Charlick.
1119—Sloate vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
785—Norman vs. Degnan et al.
591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
805½—Phillips, Executor, &c., vs. Melville.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Tuesday, March 9, at which time appeals from orders will be heard.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
33—Behr vs. Preiss.
3—Howe vs. Dillon et al.
15—Stilwell vs. Kelly.
23—Rauch vs. Rauch.

Nos.
26—Fitch vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co. et al.
30—Meyer vs. Cahoone, (No. 1.)
31—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
983—Landon vs. Bamburger.
989—Johnson vs. Palner.
991—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.
1415—Robertson et al. vs. At. Mutual Ins. Co.
945—Raphael vs. Gilbert.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
1883—Courtney vs. Baker et al.

Nos.
909—Clow vs. Faris.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
817—Remionn vs. Levy.
893—Heath et al. vs. Friedman.
995—Smith et al. vs. Michaels et al.
999—Nuckfeld vs. Lippman.
1003—Booth et al. vs. Meger et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
—Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.
998—Heath et al. vs. Jackson.
1016—Smith et al. vs. Sprague.
1038—Budlong vs. Webber.
1096—Glauberg vs. Farley et al.
1100—N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co., vs. Balston et al.

Nos.
900—Lee vs. Ritcher.
1034—Marx vs. Baldwin.
1062—Capen vs. Maltby.
1000—Morton et al. vs. Nudel.
1046—Peyster vs. Murphy.
962—Alexander vs. Oddie
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1032—Selkirk vs. Miller.
1108—Simpson vs. Feely.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1412—Branelt vs. Brennan.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
2315—Dooley vs. the Mayor, &c.
1424—Cavanagh vs. Lary et al.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
509—Mandel vs. Hodgson.
803—Watt, by Guardian, vs. Tearn.

Nos.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1408—Fish vs. Papier.
1656—Hogan vs. the Mayor, &c.
184—Mayer vs. Heywood.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.
857—Paine vs. Bergh.
1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, P. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
5—Reade vs Gould.
7—Gutterman vs. Liv., N. Y., and Phil. S. S. Co.
11—Neuendorpf vs. Duryea et al.
25—Equitable Life Ass. Soc. of U. S. vs. Stevens et al.
26—Ehrlid vs. McSherry (No. 1.)
27—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
8—Matter of the petition of Fincke.
6—Davis et al. vs. Soc. for Prev. of C. to Animals.
16—Andes Ins. Co. of Cinn., Ohio, vs. Loehr.

Nos.
146—Mason vs. Haslett et al. (No. 1.)
147—Same vs. Same (No. 2.)
148—Schneider vs. Weber.
149—Winslow vs. Johnson.
151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
58—Miller vs. Sumpter.
153—Johnson vs. Gill et al.
154—Slichtenberg vs. Pallez.
13—O'Gorman vs. Kamak et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
31—Delan vs. Havemeyer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1181—Mangan et al. vs. Wells.
1356—Treadwell vs. Hoffman.
1666—Huntoon vs. Zentgraf et al.
1775—Hall vs. Newcomb.
2276—Same vs. Same.
3091—Same vs. Same.
1759—Kaiser vs. Aunann.
1760—Pullman et al. vs. Nebenzahl et al.

Nos.
1761—Doscher et al. vs. Jacobi.
1762—Walsh vs. Lewis.
1763—Calvin vs. Oceanic S. Nav. Co.
1765—Henry vs. Strauss.
1768—Barclusky vs. Geist.
1769—Black vs. Swiansky et al.
1770—Fisher vs. Green.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1639—Oakey et al. vs. Anderson.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.
1586—Mulchinock vs. Magill.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.
1622—Bonynge vs. Saunders.
1623—Same vs. Same.
1192—Herberger vs. Joseph.

Nos.
1630—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.
3050—Waldron vs. Moses et al.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.
2095—Trimble vs. Kress, impld., &c.
2724—Same vs. Same.
3251—Same vs. Same.
2312—Baillard vs. Morgan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2110—Worth vs. Rivinburgh.
3107—Kolle, Jr. vs. Goebe.
3223—Neuhausen vs. Green et al.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
2088—Hacker vs. Tweed.
1348—McDonald vs. Fox.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.

Nos.
3200—Cothren vs. Fuller.
868—Jeremy vs. Springsteen.
3121—Cothren vs. Wise.
2353—Van Wagenen vs. Wing et al.
2983—Vogt et al. vs. Abel.
3030—Hoguet vs. Last.
481—Nason vs. Bermett.
2242—Morgan vs. Price.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.

John Sharkey, homicide.
John Hughes, homicide.
Edward Mooney, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

James Mehan and John Ward, burglary.
William Boyle, burglary.
Thomas Broderick and Thomas McGuire, burglary.
William Sullivan and John Thompson, burglary.
James Kelly, burglary.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.
John Newschafer, burglary.
Robert Relstat, burglary.
John Kinley, burglary.
James Harrison and Michael Parrire, felonious assault and battery.
William Mitchell and Phebe Goodwin, felonious assault and battery.
William Livingston, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Thompson, rape.
Charles Logan and Lathrop Ormsby, grand larceny.
Thomas Murphy, grand larceny.
John Danner, James R. Carter, and William H. Johnson, grand larceny.

George Sloan and Heloise Angel, grand larceny.
Dumas Relatjes, grand larceny.
Robert McGerkin, grand larceny.
James Brady, assault and battery.
Mary Murphy, assault and battery.
Madline Rightmier, receiving stolen goods.
John McGinley, petty larceny.
James Murphy, petty larceny.
Nicholas Hughes, petty larceny.
Thomas McDonald, petty larceny.
Owen Fitzpatrick, petty larceny.
John Edwards, petty larceny.
Bernard Goram and Patrick McCabe, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Donohue.

Nosher vs. Nosher; report of referee confirmed and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Bell vs. Boggs; Livermore vs. Gould; granted.

Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company; Betts vs. Kilrst; orders granted.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Irwin; Haines vs. Johnson; Shiff vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; motions denied.

Gale vs. Gale; Farmer vs. Atherton; memorandums.

Cohen vs. Mead; Wetzlar vs. Wetzlar; reference ordered.

Kamp vs. Kamp; order resettled.

In the matter of Pell; order granted discharging sureties and appointing successors.

Thwig vs. Osgood; taxation sustained.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Curtis.

Jones vs. Jones; motion for order of reference granted.

Germania Bank vs. Frost; motion for discovery and inspection denied.

Harrison vs. The Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York; motion for further bill of particulars denied.

Bailey vs. Hatton; judgment, so far as to allow defendant to come in and defend on payment of costs of trial and costs of approving this motion, opened, the judgment to stand as security in the meantime.

Mitchell, Executrix, &c., vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Co. et al.; motion to annex additional papers to judgment roll denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 224.—*Terrill et al.* vs. *Allison.*—Appeal from the Southern District of Mississippi; and No. 224—*Bailey* vs. *Glover et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—The question in the first of these cases is, whether the decree was a nullity for want of proper parties, the case being one of foreclosure, and it appearing that there was an outstanding equitable title to the premises in persons not to the bill. The defect is insisted upon as fatal.

Nugent & Gerger and P. Phillips for appellants; appellees not appearing.

In the second case the question is whether the second section of the Bankrupt act protects persons fraudulently obtaining property from the bankrupt, if they are able to conceal the fraud from the assignee two years. Appellants insist that it does not, and that the limitation does not apply to such a case.

P. Phillips for appellant; appellees not appearing.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	21	Hides, No.	1,180
Beeswax, pks.	2	Hides, bales	615
Cotton, bales	3,101	Leather, sides	6,791
Dried Fruit, pks.	106	Sp. Turpentine, bbls.	28
Eggs, bbls.	537	Resin, bbls.	142
Flour, bbls.	14,039	Oil-cake, pks.	1,255
Wheat, bushels	29,440	Pork, pks.	107
Corn, bushels	44,400	Beef, pks.	76
Oats, bushels	18,150	Cut Meats, pks.	1,536
Malt, bushels	5,400	Lard, pks.	697
Barley bushels	1,000	Stearine, pks.	110
Grass-seed bags	374	Butter, pks.	3,656
Flax-seed, bags	18	Cheese, pks.	287
Beans, bbls.	793	Peanuts, bags	319
Peas, bushels	2,300	Sugar, bbls.	150
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,700	Starch, bxs.	1,250
Corn-meal, bags	631	Teas, half chests	43
Buckwheat Fl'r, pks.	343	Tobacco, hhds	141
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	3,039
Hemp, bales	36	Whisky, bbls.	826
Hops, bales	8	Wool, bales	40

ASHES—Are dull and nominally unchanged in price quoted at $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and quoted steady at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The main impediment in the way of business through the past week has been the very unfavorable weather. More purchasers have been in the market, and rather more inquiry has been noted for desirable styles of goods. Yet no disposition has been manifested to purchase stock very freely, or much ahead of pressing wants, notwithstanding the comparatively low range of values now quoted on nearly all kinds of work. The movements in the auction line have been rather limited as to amount and unsatisfactory in the general results. A firm market has been noted for finishing goods, which have been moderately sought after.

CANDLES—Dealings in this line have been very limited at unchanged quotations: Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been comparatively quiet since our last. Prices have not varied materially. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7@7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@6 25 ℔ ton.

COCOA—Trade has been quite tame, with values, however, quoted steady. Maracaibo quoted at 23c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio quoted up ¼c. ℔ lb., on a fair inquiry. Sales here 736 bags Rio, by the Blackpool, on private terms. And at Baltimore, 5,048 bags, by the Ithuriel, at 16½c.@18c.; 800 bags by do., (taken out of stock;) 1,140 bags by the Chanticleer, part at 17c., gold; and 500 bags by the D. Stewart, on private terms. Other kinds quiet and irregular.

COTTON—Has been very dull for early delivery at nearly unchanged quotations. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 494 bales, (of which 110 bales were on last evening,) including 25 bales to shippers, 323 bales to spinners, and 146 bales to speculators....There has been only a moderate movement noted for forward delivery, the dealings having been checked, in part, by the advanced views of sellers, influenced by the somewhat more satisfactory private advices from Liverpool and the limited arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,600 bales, (of which 7,000 bales were on last evening, and 10,600 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more, at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; April at 16 23-32c.; May at 17 3-32c.; June at 17 13-32c.; July at 17 21-32c.; August at 17 25-32c.; September at 17 1-16c.; October at 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; November at 16 7-16c.@16½c.; and December at 16 7-16c.@16½c. ℔ lb., which figures show an advance on yesterday's final quotations. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,011 bales, including 1,466 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 8,159 bales, against 11,422 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 9,901 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,828,866 bales, (including 1,250,375 bales to Great Britain, and 569,491 bales to the Continent,) against 1,819,818 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	16⅛	15⅛	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	15⅞	16	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
Middling Fair	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FRUIT—Rather more demand has been noted for supplies at generally unchanged rates, but the aggregate of actual dealings has been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 700 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. on private terms; 170 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@6¼c.; 4,000 pks. French Prunes on private terms, quoted at 9½c.@14c.; 120 cks. Turkey Prunes at 8c.@9½c., and 250 cases Sardines at 13½c.@14c. for quarter bxs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at steady rates. Shipping movement rather more liberal. Low grades offered reservedly. The sales since our last have been 16,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85, chiefly at $4 60@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 80, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 9,400 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill and Minnesota, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, on sales of 850 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales 400 bbls....Corn-meal more sought after at former rates; demand mostly for Brandywine. Sales 1,100 bbls, including 900 bbls. Brandywine.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been quite moderate with values quoted generally about steady. Export movement checked to some extent by the stronger range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat quiet at former figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 18½ for fair ordinary to prime No. 1 Spring, car stock, chiefly at $1 18@$1 18½ for Minnesota, and $1 15 for Iowa, closing with $1 18½ bid. and $1 19 asked for best Milwaukee; $1 14 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, quoted at the close at $1 14 asked and $1 13½ best bid; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 11 for Chicago, in store; $1 28@$1 30 for White Genesee; $1 26½ for Amber Michigan, and odd lots of Red and White Western within the previous range.... New Corn has been in moderate request, opening stronger, but closing decidedly lower. Exporters operating less freely. Higher asking rates on freight against outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 84c.@86c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, closing dull at 84½c. for prime, afloat; 81c. for very inferior stock; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, closing at 85c. for prime; 84½c.@85½c. for new White do. Old, neglected and nominal....Rye dull and unchanged....Barley very quiet; quoted steady; 2,500 bushels ordinary two-rowed state sold at $1, and 500 bushels extra choice do., Jefferson County, from French seed, at $1 40....Of Barley Malt, 6,000 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at $1 25@$1 35, and 5,000 bushels Canada West at $1 25@$1 45, cash and time. ....Oats steady on a moderate business, with sales reported of 42,000 bushels at 66c.@69c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western, mostly at 69c. for prime, and 68c. for fair Chicago, car stock, afloat; 68c.@70c. for ordinary to prime White Western; 69c.@69½c. for good to prime White State, car lots, and 80c. for very fancy White do., (Barley Oats, a resale of 700 bushels which had been disposed of some time previous to arrival at 75c.,) ℔ bushel.... Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted steady, and in request in a jobbing way....The week's exports hence for European ports included 11,306 bbls. Flour, 432,897 bushels Wheat, 306,594 bushels Corn, and 28,810 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been quiet and somewhat depressed in price. The week's receipts have been 58,081 Hides. Sales, 37,810 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,925 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 23 lb., at 25c., gold, 4 months 3,440 do., 20½ lb., at 24½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,845 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., at 22½c.@23c., gold, 60 days; 2,935 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., at 20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,500 Dry Mexican, 18 to 20 lb.; 610 Dry Puerto Cabello, 21 lb.; 695 Dry Port au Plata, 17 lb.; 6,940 Dry Texas, 22 to 27 lb.; 1,830 Dry Western and Southern, 18 to 21 lb.; 1,810 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 1,060 Wet salted Texas, 60 lb., on private terms. And to-day, 2,056 Central American, 187 Matamoras, and 2,800 Dry Texas, in good part to arrive, on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 190,400 Hides and 638 bales do., against 109,400 Hides and 475 bales do. same time last year.

LEATHER—Moderately active. Dealings have been reported in all kinds of stock. Hemlock-tanned Sole has been attracting most attention, particularly damaged stock, at steady rates, on restricted offerings of suitable qualities. A fair inquiry has been noted for Oak-tanned and Union Crop at unchanged figures. Upper Leather has been rather lightly dealt in within the previous range. A slow trade has been reported in Morocco and Harness Leather, which, however, have been quoted steady. Lower grades of Crop Leather have been slow. Considerable amounts have been exported during the past month. The week's receipts of Sole have been 52,446 sides and 2,617 bales; exports, 5,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more sought after since our last, and quoted essentially unchanged in prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ℔ lb. Sales 500,000 lb....Copper products have been comparatively quiet, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 17c.@21c. ℔ lb....Iron has been generally held with confidence, though the movements since our last, in most kinds, have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported of 1,100 tons Scrap at $34@$35 ℔ ton. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39; No. 1 American Pig, $28@$29; No. 2 do., $25 50@$27; Forge, $24@$26; English Rails, $50, gold; American Rails, $48@$50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $35 ℔ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....A limited inquiry has been noted for Lead, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted nominally steady at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $6 62½@$6 75 for ordinary domestic.... American Steel continues inactive at old quotations.... Regulus Antimony has been quiet, but held rather firmly at 12½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American ℔ lb....Shot has been in demand at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb....Tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 21½c.@21½c.; English at 20½c.@20¾c.; Refined at 21c.@21½c., and Banca at 24¾c.@25c., gold And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 50@7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25. Sales 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms....Zinc has been dull, but steady at 9c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Quoted steady, but inactive; small invoices of Cienfuegos and Mayaguez sold, the former at 39c. and the latter at 55c. A small invoice of new crop arrived to-day, but not yet marketed.

NAILS—Have been selling to a limited extent only, on the basis of $3 35@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Business in Resin, more active, with values ruling stronger. Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 10@$2 15. Sales, 800 bbls. common to good Strained at $2 05@$2 12½; 761 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35 ℔ 280 lb.; and, rumored, fully 25,000 bbls. here and at Wilmington, without reliable particulars....Tar and Pitch, unchanged....Of Spirits Turpentine, 185 bbls. merchantable sold at 36c. ℔ gallon; market steady.

OIL-CAKE—Has been rather more inquired for, with City, in bags, quoted at $44@$45, gold; Western, in bags, at $47@$47 50, currency....The week's receipts have been 5,649 pks.; exports, 4,936 bags.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls. have been sold since our last on private terms; quoted at the close at 7⅝c....Refined here 15c.@15¼c., and Philadelphia at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ gallon. ....Refined, in cases, 20½c.@21½c....City Naphtha, 10c.@10¼c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at about former rates. Sales for early delivery, 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25; 75 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18, and 40 bbls. extra Prime at $15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., March option, on private terms, quoted at $19 10@$19 15, with April at $19 15@$19 20, and May at $19 25@$19 30....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., and Western at 8¾c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats held firmly, but very quiet; dealings confined to small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon scarce and held above the views of buyers in the local market; sales 40 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 10¾c.; 125 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10½c.; 70 bxs. Short Clear at 11c.; 100 bxs. Cumberlands at 9 9-16c. And for Western delivery, 1,800 bxs. Short Rib at 10c., and 200 bxs. Short Clear on private terms....Lard has been more sought after, largely on speculative account, closing 1-16c. ℔ lb. higher. Sales for early delivery, 65 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 175 tcs. City at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅜c.; and of Refined within the range of 13½c.@14c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs. March at 13⅝c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 2,750 tcs. April at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,000 tcs. May at 13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., with June quoted at 14c.@14 1-16c. ℔ lb....Beef quiet and unchanged in price....Butter has been slow of sale and weak as to values on accumulating supplies. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 35c.@38c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@26c. for poor to choice Western; 16c.@26c. for rolls....Cheese has been in request and held with confidence, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ℔ lb....Eggs have been quite moderately dealt in within the range of from 43c.@47c. for good to fancy, fresh, on light offerings.... Lime stock quoted at 26c.@32c. ℔ dozen....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,730 pks. Pork, 1,470 pks. Beef, 8,820 pks. Bacon, 7,594 pks. Lard, 5,899 pks. Cheese, and 100 pks. Butter.

SKINS—Deer steady, but quiet, in the absence of supplies; 13 bales received; none sold....A fair inquiry prevails for Goat at unchanged rates; receipts, 214 bales: sales, 165 bales Mexican, 57 bales Payta, 50 bales Curacos, and 31 bales Buenos Ayres within the previous range.

SOAP—The jobbing business has been more satisfactory at unchanged rates. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been without notable improvement. The jobbing inquiry has been light. Mace quoted about steady at $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 38c.@41c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

STARCH—Has been inactive at former rates, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUGAR—Raw firm at 7¾c.@8c. for fair to good Refining, with sales reported of 430 hhds. at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; and 100 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c. And last evening, 100 bxs. Melado on private terms, and 700 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c. Refined unaltered.

SUMAC—Has been in moderate supply and fair request, with Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ℔ ton.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 145,000 lb. fair to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; market steady. The week's export clearances for European ports have only been 33 pks....Stearine firm at 14c.@14⅛c. for Western, in tierces; sales, 150 tcs.

TEAS—Have been in rather more demand, but irregular in price; sales, 800 half-chests Green, 2,000 half-chests Japan, and 1,600 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 11 ℔ gallon; sales, 350 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively dull; grain room scarce, and held at higher rates. Offerings of general cargo quite moderate. In the chartering line business has been without much animation. Tonnage for Petroleum in fair demand; and vessels suited to the West India Sugar trade and to the Lumber trade also in request, with rates showing rather more firmness. Grain tonnage also attracting a little more attention. but bids not yet satisfactory to owners, as a rule....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, at ½d. ℔ lb., as it runs; 870 pks. Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 30s.@32s. 6d., chiefly at 32s 6d.; 1,300 bxs Cheese, part at 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton; 275 pks. Seed, and 500 bales Hay, on private terms, the latter reported as engaged some days since; 250 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 7,506 Staves, on private terms, with Grain room quoted at 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel as the asking rates. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 400 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; 200 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℔ lb.; 350 tons Provisions, and 400 puncheons Syrup at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 25 hhds. Bark at 40s. Also a British ship, 1,094 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 43s....For London, by steam, 150 tons Oil-cake at 25s.; about 125 tons Cloves at 52s. 6d.; and a small lot of Paraffine Wax at 30s. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 385 pks. Provisions, part at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; 260 bbls. Apples, mostly at 4s. ℔ bbl., and 4,500 Staves on private terms. ....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 450 tons, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d.; a bark, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 4½d. ℔ quarter, with some inquiry noted in the local market for Grain tonnage, which was quoted at 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 200 bales Cotton and 250 tcs. Lard at full market rates....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 pks. Bacon and Lard at 40s. ℔ ton....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 368 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (with privileges extending to the Baltic,) on private terms—quoted nominally for the Continent at 5s.@5s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; also a ship, (to arrive from the United Kingdom,) with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and two barks, (also to arrive,) each with about 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; and a ship, with about 7,0 0 bbls. do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ℔ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton; 250 pks. Seed on private terms; 400 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 25s. for cases; 550 bbls. Resin at 4s. ℔ 280 lb.; and 50 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 10,000 bushels Corn, reported at equal to about 8¼d. ℔ bushel; 750 pks. Bacon and Lard, part at 25s. ℔ ton; 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d ℔ bbl.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℔ 280 lb....For Rotterdam, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton....For the Baltic, a brig, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Corunna, an American brig, 427 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 42s. 6d., with option of Santander, at 45s....For Trieste, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms, quoted at 42s. 6d. ℔ ton; an Austrian bark, 301 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For the west coast of South America, (options including three ports), an American bark, 645 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Aspinwall, a British bark, 577 tons, with ice, from Boston, reported at $1,660, gold....For Bermuda, an American schooner, 221 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $500, gold....For St. Pierre, an American schooner, 185 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $700, gold....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Martinique and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at 43c....For St. Thomas, a British schooner, 315 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at $1,200, gold....For Hayti, a British bark, 390 tons, hence, on the basis of about $4@$4 50 for Lumber.... For Mantanzas, an American brig, 421 tons, hence, with Shooks at 8c.; a bark, 823, and a brig, 451 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a brig and schooner, with empty casks, from do., at 85c.@95c....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at 39c. for Sugar, and $3 62½ for Molasses....For Para and back to New-York, an American schooner, 178 tons, with general cargo, reported at $2,400....For Cardenas, an American brig, 421 tons, hence, with Shooks, &c., reported on private terms....For Trinidad, P. S., an American brig, 195 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $850.... For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at $5 25 for Sugar, now quoted firm at $5 50....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, and three schooners, reported on the basis of $5@$5 25 for Sugar, and $3 25 for Molasses....For the south side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported at $5 60 for Sugar, and $3 40 for Molasses....For St. Kitts, a British brig, 234 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $950.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, and another, with do., from Fernandina, reported at $6; another with do., from Savannah, at $6; three schooners with do., from St. Mary's, reported at $6 50@$7....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7 75.

THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour firm and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 15; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 81½c.@82c. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 68c.@70; Western, 66c.; Western Mixed, 65c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Good order trade. Pork dull at $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; jobbing packed at 7¾c.@10½c. Bacon active in a jobbing way; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams—14c.@15c. Lard dull at 13½c.@14¼c. for Steam and Refined. Butter firmer; good to extra fine Tub and Roll, 24c.@30c. Petroleum easier; nominally 7½c.@7⅝c. Coffee firmer; not quotably higher. Whisky—Small sales to-day at $1 12.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, March 6, E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, with lots each 21.6 by 70, Nos. 371 and 370 South street, north-west corner of Gouverneur slip, for $18,300, to the Southold Savings Bank, of Long Island, plaintiff in the legal action. The remaining auctions noticed for the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by Samuel A. Steele, of a house and lot, West Fifty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 20th inst. Sale by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Forty-fourth street, east of Third avenue, adjourned to the 24th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire of three lots on East Twenty-third street, east of First avenue, adjourned *sine die.*

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Business has continued to improve during the past week, and the public sales held have been generally successful. A much larger attendance at the daily auctions is noticeable, and the competition for property offered is decidedly more active than has been the case for some time. The sale held on Thursday by A. H. Muller & Son, at which twenty-one pieces of improved property, belonging to the estate of Adon Smith, deceased, were sold for $473,850, was a gratifying success, and the prices realized were quite satisfactory. It is hoped that this reaction, so long looked for, may not be temporary, but that with a reviving interest in real estate matters, the market will once more assume a firm and healthy tone.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 6, reaches the sum of $766,950, as against $678,111, the figures for the previous week. This aggregate is the largest for any six continuous business days thus far this year.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales thus far announced for the present week, all taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) March 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18.9x102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 293.9 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 340 West Fortieth street, south side, 233.4 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.4, on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's Lane, (between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets,) south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

Tuesday, March 9.

By William Kennelly. Executor's sale to close estate of Michael O'Donohue, deceased, of the five-story brick house, (with two stores,) with lot 30 by 96.5 by 26.8 by 83.5, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, south side, between Madison and Corlears streets. Also, Sheriff's sale of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 60 feet east of Lexington avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smythe, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, north side, 104 2 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, north side, 91 feet east of the King's Bridge road.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the two three-story and basement brick houses, each 25 by 40, with lots 100.4 feet deep, Nos. 545 and 547 West Forty-seventh street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lease of four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95, on Sylvan Place, west side, 92 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth street, Harlem.

Wednesday, March 10.

By Hugh N. Camp, Executor's sale, to close estate of William E. Wilmerding, deceased, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot 106 feet deep, No. 141 West Fourteenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh avenue, together with one lot, 21.5 by 100, in rear, fronting on Fifteenth street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the right, title, and interest of N. J. Burchell in and to one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue.

Thursday, March 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sales of the following property: One three-story marble front house, with lot 25 by 137.6, No. 714 Broadway, east side, between Fourth street and Astor place, opposite Washington place; four lots, each 25 by 100.5, with a frame house and a frame stable thereon, on East Sixty-fifth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue; one lot 25.2 by 100, on Avenue A, north west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; three lots, each 25 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and one two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale to close the estate of William Lockhart, deceased, of the premises No. 124 East Thirteenth street, south side, 350 feet west of Third avenue, embracing one lot 25 by 103.3, with the improvements thereon. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, with brick stable in rear, No. 146 East Fifty-third street, south side, 266 feet west of Third avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee as above, of a plot of ground 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8 with improvements, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street. Also similar sale, William B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 102.2, Nos. 240 and 242 East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, embracing one lot, 23.9 by 124 by 23.3 by 119.3, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear. Also, similar sale, Avery T. Brown, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.8 by 95, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Eightieth street, and one lot, 25 by 102.2, on Eightieth street, south side, 95 feet west of Madison avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close estate of Martin Hoffman, deceased, of the premises No. 92 Suffolk street and No. 151 Delancey street, comprising one lot, 22.3 by 53.7, located on the south-east corner of the streets named, with a three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, covering the same.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the four houses, with plot of ground 82.10 by 70 by about 106 by 70, Nos. 198, 196, 194½, and 194 Greene street, east side, 222 feet south of Amity street.

Friday, March 12.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 14.6x98.9, on East Fortieth street, north side, 151 feet east of Fourth avenue as widened. Also, similar sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, north side, 160 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land known as lots Nos. 44, 45, and 48, on map of Morris Stebbins' property, in the town of Morrisania, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 four-story brick buildings and plot, Nos. 371 and 370 South st., n. w. cor. Gouverneur Slip; plot 43x70 ..... $18,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 5.

Broad st., No. 41; T. Quick to W. H. Quick	$1,900
Same property; W. H. Quick to Margaret M. Quick	1,900
Charles st., n. s., 92 ft. e. of West st. 22x101.3 x22x101.6, runs to alley on rear; J. L. Shirley to L. Slaker and A. Reid	9,200
Charles st., n. s., 34.2 ft. e. of 4th st., 16.8x74; J. Pangburn and Emmor K. Adams to H. Thole	14,000
Henry st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of Scammel st. 24x½ block; J. Jackson to E. Joachim	26,000
Prince st., s. s., No. 118, 20x71.3, W. Man, Referee, to C. Banks	17,400
Reade st., n. s., 235.2 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 25x53; J. H. Catskill and W. H. Van Orden, Mary E. Hopkins and S. M. Cornell, executors of H. Hopkins, to E. M. Harrison	12,000
4th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96.3; Rosa, wife of J. Schreiber, to G. B. Hickok	12,000
7th st., s. s., 252.1 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.8x90.10; J. W. Hahn to G. Bardes	14,050
12th st., s. s., 49.10 ft. e. of Washington st., 75.5x80; A. Norris and J. B. Johnston to J. Schmitt	18,000
17th st., s. s., 363 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; T. Farley to C. Kohnken	14,000
30th st., s. s., 128.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x98.9; E. Meyer to Kate, wife of F. Heinbach	12,500
34th st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.5x98.9; Lucinda C., wife of G. Marsland, to Mary E. Wilder	22,000
49th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 15x200.5; A. Katz to Eliza Strong	18,000
52d st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., 125x100.5; O. R. Steele, Referee, to C. Blinn	150,000
61st st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; G. H. Perryman to P. Ketterer	18,500
112th st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.10; T. Donovan to Ellen Dwyer	7,400
109th st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 3d av., 28x100.11; F. L. Stetson to Jesse A. Marshall	18,000
126th st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x99.11; E. M. McLaughlin to R. McLaughlin	6,000
127th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x99.11; J. F. Howland to M. E. Crippen	7,000
163d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Delmonico place, 50 x100, Morrisania; Isabella D. Sturges to E. P. Turney	6,000
Alexander av., e. s., extending from 137th to 138th st., 200x156.6, Morrisania; J. Hughes to J. McCloskey	60,000
Garden av., s. s., lot No. 68, map South Belmont, 50x100; J. B. Denicke to Margaret Grogan	600
Same property, Margaret Grogan to Mary, wife of P. Leavy	600
6th av., w. s., Nos. 957 and 959, 50.4x100; C. Blinn to Deborah P. Sewell	120,000
Waverley place, n. e. s., lot No. 109, map Fairmount, Upper Morrisiana, 67x200; P. Leavy to Margaret Grogan	1,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

19th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x92; D. Ireland to C. A. Acton	20,000
Same property; C. A. Acton to Jane A., wife of D. Ireland	20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 119, store, &c., 1 year	1,800
29th st. No. 15 West, 5½ years, per year	2,000
3d av., n. e. corner of 50th st., store, 5 years, per year	1,500
3d av., n. e. corner of 134th st., two lots, 3 years, per year	1,300
6th av., No. 288, 3 years; 1 year $2,000, 2 years per year	2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co.. curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSES NOS. 7, 9, and 11 West 57th st., of extra width and with dining-room extensions, for sale at low prices. Also, in 48th st., just east of 5th av.; new, full size, superbly finished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house in 46th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for sale; price $17,500, including fixtures; 20x50; all improvements; newly fitted up, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

THIRTY-FIRST ST., CENTRAL—$15,000; large four-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; in perfect order; two ranges, two laundries, and heater; in first-class location. No. 127 East 31st st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale reasonably to close copartnership, with buildings complete for any manufacturing purpose; twenty-four full lots; Avenue C and 14th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

$16,500.—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story and attic high stoop brick house, full size, extra well built, good order; every convenience; West 18th st. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; corner. $24,000; other property at a low figure. WM. BEDELL, Builder and Owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house and lot, in 129th st., near 6th av., in perfect order, will be sold at a positive bargain, and on very easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 22 feet wide, 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs., leasehold, only $28,000. P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—ON 60TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x56x100.5; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT in the business part of this City, and having a capacity to run fifty barrels of French spirits per day. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 184 *Times* office.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonds, on approved City and near-by country real estate, also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EAST 23D, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and on West 24th and 34th sts; low. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE and stable on Murray Hill. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale cheap. Apply to B. C. THORNAL, on the premises, No. 60 East 53d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE OLIVE-STONE-FRONT HOUSE and lot, No. 310 Clinton st., Brooklyn; house is large and commodious, is handsomely decorated, and in first-rate order; will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises before 10 A. M., or between 4 and 6 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM THE 1ST OF April or May, for four or five months, a small house, nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit, &c.; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and ten minutes' walk from the depot; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET—FOR ANY NUMBER OF MONTHS—handsome furnished stone villa, with wide piazzas, on the Hudson, at Hastings, twenty miles from New-York, forty-five minutes from 42d st., or one hour from Battery, via 30th st. and elevated road; two steam-boats and forty trains daily; near station, with trees, walks, garden, stabling, cottage with extra rooms, boat-house, and eight acres; house has twelve rooms, range, heater. R. E. DEYO, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHOICE WESTERN FARMING land, "in 80 or 160 acre tracts;" 2,000 acres in Sauk County, Wis., near depot at Kilburn City; 120 acres in Elkhart County, Ind.; 200 acres in Massac County, Ill.; 160 acres in Benton County, Minn; all near towns and railroad stations; price and terms liberal. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—ELEGANT PROPerty; ridge, near depot; large complete residence; every modern convenience; terrace grounds; large fruit; vegetable gardens, shade; excellent neighborhood; sale low; suitable terms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT SHARON, CONN.—TWO DESIRABLE RESIdences, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, and elegant surroundings, three and a half hours from New-York, for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN ELEGANTly furnished Summer and Winter residence near Mount St. Vincent, and convenient to Yonkers and Riverdale Depots. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, N. Y., or No. 213 West 22d st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

AUCTION SALE OF

FOUR LOTS, WITH HOUSE AND STABLE, ON EAST 65TH ST.,

south side, commencing 180 feet east of 3d av., to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE

VALUABLE PROPERTY 714 BROADWAY,

East side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, to be sold on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

House three-story, marble front; lot 25x137.6.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

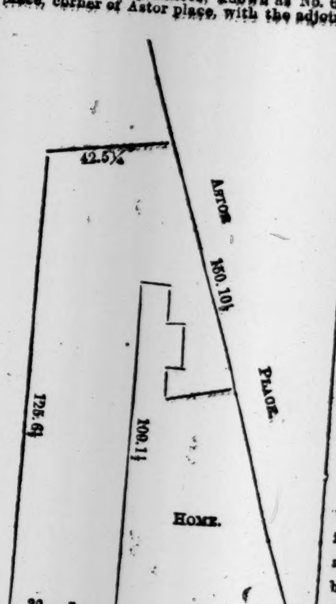
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By order of WILLIAM B. ASTOR and WALTER LANGDON, Trustees, under deed of trust made by John J. Astor, the valuable premises, known as No. 61 Lafayette place, corner of Astor place, with the adjoining lot,



Will be sold at auction on the 16th March, 1875, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close a trust. The improvements on this valuable property consist of a very large and magnificent dwelling-house, built in the most costly and substantial manner, capable of being altered for business purposes. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, or E. S. EMMET, No. 23 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 535 8TH AV.; FIVE rooms; water and gas; possession by April or May 1; also first floor; four rooms; water and gas; suitable for family or some genteel business; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE MODERN BROWN-stone house, No. 15 East 42d st.; elegantly furnished throughout; replete with every improvement and convenience; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For permit inquire of PETER BRUNER, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—EXTRA FINE HOUSE—to rent, unfurnished; also, No. 6 West 21st st., to rent, furnished; both worthy attention of tenants. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 71 7th av., and private stable, No. 160 West 15th st., garden connecting, to let separately or together. Apply at the stable.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 108 WEST 29th st., to man and wife, or two ladies; water, gas, &c.; owner resides in the house. Can be seen after 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT FROM $1,600 TO $2,000—THREE-story high-stoop houses on the line of 4th av.; Spring lists now ready. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO RENT LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, the whole or part of first-class house, completely furnished; location unsurpassed; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent.* No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
No. 366 Canal st., entire building.
No. 92 Wall st., entire building.
No. 374 Canal st., store.
No. 16 West 14th st., entire building.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—TWO FINE LARGE halls on 3d av., near 34th st., in new building; suitable for society or lodge rooms, with good entrance; to a responsible tenant would give immediate possession and long lease on favorite terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

A GOOD LOCATION.—CORNER 34TH ST. AND 3d av.; second floor; beautiful show-room, large and light; suitable for business purposes; would let or lease on favorable terms; immediate possession. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

STORE AND UPPER PART TO RENT.—NO. 1,237 Broadway, nearly opposite Grand Hotel building, 20x44, and yard 20x20; rent, $3,500 per annum. Inquire of D. L. JAMES, No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

TWO STORES—NOS. 140 AND 142 WEST 30TH st.; also the second floor over the stores; building new, 20x62; rent reasonable. Inquire of D. L. JAMES, at the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET IN 36TH st., between 5th and 6th avs., from May 1. Address V. D., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—APply on premises to JOHN PARSONS, No. 28 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, on a lease of twenty-one years, ten or twelve full lots, on the water front, either in New-York or Brooklyn, the owner to erect suitable buildings, which will not cost over $25,000. Address GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 69 William st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINing eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A THREE OR FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE front house, located between 25th and 60th sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; cash will be paid for a bargain. Address PURCHASER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT MODERATE-SIZED HIGH-stoop house, up-town between 4th and 7th avs., in a good neighborhood; price about $20,000. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, PARTNER WITH TEN to fifteen thousand dollars, to join party with same amount in cash; business well established, and will bear strict investigation; not asked to assume any debts. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LEFT IN A WALL STREET STAGE LAST Wednesday, a parcel containing a lace shawl. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with J. E. WARD, No. 113 Wall st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND jewelry repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital ..... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up ..... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—THE owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will, undoubtedly, realize fifty per cent. of its purchase money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address F. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The coupons due 1st October last, and 1st April next, upon the mortgage bonds of the issue of Aug. 8, 1864, will be paid by the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Trustees, No. 59 Pine st., 3d floor.

$500,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS on an entire block of improved business property in a splendid location in New-York City; valued by experts over a $1,000,000; leased for $90,000 per annum, with unquestionable guarantee. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, to choose Directors and transact any other proper business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1875, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TEL., N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

ART. ART. ART.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Gallery No. 845 Broadway, a large and important collection of MODERN PAINTINGS, many of which are now on exhibition for the first time in this country.

Free exhibition. Open day and evening.

AUCTION SALE BY J. HAVEN & CO., No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16. R. LO FORTE, Manufacturer.

Peremptory sale of my entire stock of rich cabinet and upholstered furniture, to close the retail business. Now on exhibition.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, heretofore composing the firm of Snow & Richardson, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALMAR P. WEBSTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David P. Webster, Charles C. Lewis, and Almar P. Webster, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

GEORGE W. PLATT, Assignee, No. 20 Maiden lane.

f22-law3wM*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT ON GROWING CHILDREN.—By a respectable English Protestant young woman, who can take entire charge, instruct them in the rudiments of English, care their wardrobe, &c.; is very kind and obliging, willing to make herself useful in a good home; has very best English and American references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AT BOORHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c., cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT PRLTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) employers will find a superior class of competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress, would like a place in a private family; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, neat girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; understands the care of children; reference from last place; City or country; wears print dresses, and is obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and to do washing; two years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 631 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and plain pastry cook; is a nice family laundress; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, side dishes, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; also bread and biscuit; is also a good laundress, and can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GOOD Protestant American girls with first-rate City references; one is excellent cook, &c., and one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG, capable Scotch woman as cook and laundress; is obliging and not afraid of work; in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT IN the best kind and of English country cooking; can take her kitchen-maid; can get up dinner parties; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 40th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN (lately arrived) as first-class French cook; understands French and English cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly; excellent City references as to honesty, sobriety, and efficiency. Call to see at Bongraud's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS COOK; understands English cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City reference from her last place. Call or address A. B., No. 334 East 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; IS can excellent cook; willing to assist in coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 306 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL as situation in a private family as cook, washer, and ironer; American preferred; good references. No. 433 East 14th st., room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS CAPABLE OF cooking all kinds of meats; good City reference. Call or address No. 34 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLY-CONNECTED English girl, aged 21 years, a position in a Christian family as lady's companion, and to be generally useful; has had good experience; no objection to travel; references exchanged. Address Post Office Box No. 556, New-York.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker; can cut and fit as well; does general mending; has taste about lace-trimming; can fill the duties of lady's maid; would take a permanent place or day's work. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker; will go out by the day or week; has new spring styles; dresses made over a specialty; is $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store, No. 608 3d av., near 39th st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN engaging meek as governess in a family or as companion and housekeeper to an invalid lady; no objection to travel; acquirements, German, French, and music. Address H. F., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman to do general work, or up-stairs work; has had experience in both, and understands both thoroughly; is neat and quick; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMan, speaking some English; is a good washer, ironer, and plain cook; willing and obliging; moderate wages; City or country. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 109 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a position for a very respectable American widow as housekeeper and companion or child's nurse. Apply at No. 27 West 29th st. on Monday, March 8, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as general house-worker, or washing, cooking, and ironing. Call at No. 805 3d av., between 49th and 50th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT laundress is first-class family laundress; can pull, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in a superior style; prefers the country; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, 138 west 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry-work, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (or City or country; strong, capable, and willing; finies, polishes, &c., in the best manner; does curtains, &c.; reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 124 6th av., near 28th st., Select servants; Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, Colored, Swedish; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses. Lady expert, saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; would like a place to take care of small or growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and can furnish undoubted references. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, capable French woman, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a nice family seamstress, or can make herself generally useful in a family; is a good cook and housekeeper; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A NEAT FRENCH girl; is a good seamstress; can dress hair, or would wait upon young ladies; can speak English and can furnish the best of references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, LATELY ARrived, a situation to take care of children and do some sewing; she is tidy and kind to children. Can be seen at Bongraud's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE FRENCH girls, just arrived from Europe, as nurse or ladies' maid; five year's reference. Apply for two days at Madame Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED REformed Protestant person, a situation in a private family as seamstress and companion to a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on different machines; capable and willing to assist in household duties; or would instruct and assist in the care of one or two children; three years' City reference. Address N. A. B., No. 331 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERson, to take entire charge of a growing miss, and who is a good seamstress; has no objection to wait on a lady; can be highly recommended at last employers. Call or address No. 130 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl as seamstress or waitress; would do general house-work in a small family. Address J. C., Box No. 29, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl as seamstress, and to do chamber-work; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY GIRL as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the exceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A small family, by an English Protestant; good City references. Call on or address E. C., No. 47 East 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR parlor-maid.—By a first-class girl; has three years' reference from former employer; is a thorough waitress; understands cleaning silver; gets up salads. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, washing to do at her house; linens, &c., superior style. Mrs. J. W. Brown, 136 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take in washing or go out by the day; first-class laundress. Call all the week at No. 430 East 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ALSATIAN MAN, SPEAKING French, German, and English, understanding his business thoroughly, and not afraid of work; has first-class City references. May be engaged at Bangrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a German Protestant young man as good coachman; careful driver; understands the care of horses, cattle, &c.; milk, do gardening, make himself generally useful; best testimonials; sober, honest, obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in a gentleman's family; understands the care and management of horses, and is a good gardener; temperate and honest; two years' very best reference. Call at No. 251 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant man, aged forty years, who can care and drive horses, milk and care cattle, do gardening, lay out and repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; good testimonials. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MARRIED ENGlishman, no family, aged thirty-six; understands gardening in all its branches, and the improvement of places; wife as cook and laundress, if required, or cottage; best reference. Address W., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, Protestants; man as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, to assist with washing and ironing; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant: has a wife who can attend to a dairy or do washing; will require a house; can refer to former employer. Call at No. 32 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SWISS AS COACHman; he is a careful driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; also gardening of vegetables. Call or address U. B., No. 309 Broome st.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—HOUSE-WORK and Dairy-work.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years; one child, one year old; man can do all kinds of farm-work, (is a good plowman,) milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wife does all kinds of house-work, makes good butter and cheese; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROTESTANT; married; no family; first-class professional man in all departments, particularly in grape culture; twenty-eight years in the country; is about making a change for the better; leaves at his own desire in April; none but a first-class place accepted. Address J. Horan, Navesink, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN (without family; is a practical gardener; understands hot and cold graperies, green-house, fruits, vegetables; also making improvements on a gentleman's place; City references. Address Gardener, for three days, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED man; no children; who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, care of green and hot-houses, graperies, pruning, budding, propagating, vegetable gardening, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN, practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire or address German Gardener, A. B. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife, no family; the man as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes in or out of doors; a good vegetable gardener and first-rate florist; the wife as good cook and laundress; best references. Address G., No. 141 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; UNDERstands hot and green houses, landscape, flowers, everything required of a first-class gardener; has the best of references; family in City; has references from his own country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 109 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THOroughly understands his business; has first-class references from Europe and America; unmarried. Call or address G. H., at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS gardening in all its branches; can also make rustic work. Address G. P., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GROOM.—AS GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHman by a young Englishman. Call or address L. P., No. 225 East 20th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-four years; can care and drive horses, milk and care cattle; is a good vegetable gardener; can keep roads, walks, lawns, &c., in good order; can recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, and where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging. City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address M. G., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT single man, who is a good waiter and general indoor servant; strictly temperate in his habits, willing and obliging, and very attentive to his duties; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED TWENTYsix, with the best City references; is a good table waiter, dresses salads excellently; is neat, willing, and industrious; expects moderate wages; is well clothed; pleasing manners. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; country preferred; good City and country references. Address W. N., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country. Call at C. Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT FRENCHman, in a private family; is single; first-class City reference. Address N. N., No. 621 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 39th st., for J. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
BURDEN & SHERMAN, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

ENGINEER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY UNderstanding steam-boilers of every kind, and competent to act as salesman; good references required. Address or call on ASA FARR, No. 136 Chambers st.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing, stating applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring City references. Apply at No. 31 West 22d st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE WAITRESS; GOOD CITY reference required; none others need apply, at No. 41 West 32d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—CHARLES M. WOLCOTT against THE GLENHAM COMPANY, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, Margaret St. John, wife of Edward St. John, Edward St. John, Angeline Cable, Hugh Miller and Margaret, his wife; Stephen Rumpf and Amelina, his wife; Jonas Northrop and Ann, his wife; John W. Northrop and Mary W., his wife; John Cros, by Brown, Trustee; Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Bullock, George Bullock, James M. Bullock, Francis W. Hutchins, Vincent Woodhull, James Haight and Margaret, his wife; Hannah Townsend, wife of George T. Townsend; George T. Townsend, James Paige, James Frost, Henry Frost, William Weeks, Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Charles K. Bartow, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, Floyd Baily, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Glenham Company; Patt Carpenter, Receiver of the goods, chattels, &c., of the Glenham Company; George Innis, Aarou Innis, National Bank of Newburg, First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, National Bank of Fishkill, Edwin T. Skidmore, William F. Cameron, John L. Sloat, Edward Haigh, William Mellor, George Harley, Robert Butler, William Scandlin, James Brown, Amos Jones, Edward Dart—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County June 20, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 23, 1874. CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
18-law6wM

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Amarble and marble-tzed mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.....WED., March 10 ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24
CUBA.....WED., March 17 PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cattle office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, for the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from $10 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RAYMUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO.....April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through freights and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODNELL, Saturday, March 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission on.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets to all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, March 9.
HERMAN, Capt. GERDNER, March 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Lambert.....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....April 3
PEREIRE, Danse.....SATURDAY, April 17

PRICE (GOLD) OF PASSAGE (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, March 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, March 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. RICH, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LUDING & Co., Agents in Havana.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ETNA.....March 13.
ANDES.....March 31.

HAYTI.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 5.
CLARIBEL.....March 22.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the Liverpool, French, and Brazil Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN AN ELEgant house near Madison square, would rent an office to a dentist or doctor, or a suite of furnished rooms, bath, &c., with or without board. Address, P. R. B., BOX NO. 321, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FIRST ST., NO. 121, NEAR 4TH AV.—Neatly-furnished rooms, with board; also a large square parlor, with grate fire, suitable for a doctor or dentist; location desirable; terms moderate; references.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—A very pleasant room to let, with board; private family. Address, with reference, Alpha, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 77 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor or dentist; also other rooms, with or without board, on easy terms; very moderate.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; highest references. No. 41 West 29th st., a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 673 7TH AV., JUNCTION BROADWAY AND 46th st.—Sunny rooms with board; hot and cold water; bath; moderate prices; Broadway cars pass door; reference.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND STORY FRONT rooms; also other rooms to rent with board to adults who desire a refined home. Apply at No. 61 West 17th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH and without board: also, flats and houses. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor; plenty of closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—HANDSOMELY FURnished alcove room, second-story, front. No. 183 East 61st st., corner Lexington av.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites of rooms; also, single rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE OR SMALL room, to gentlemen; no moving in May. Apply at No. 119 Lerov st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRDfloor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

NO. 80 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; two hall rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE board and handsomely-furnished second-story front room with a family of refinement, located between Broadway and 6th av., below 14th st; terms, $25 per week. Address R. C. M., Station A.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mountain Station; fifty minutes from New-York; Morris and Essex Railroad. This charming hotel, situated among the mountains, will be open for the reception of guests April 1. Rooms or suites or single for the season or year. Apply personally or by letter to S. P. DARBOUR.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River at noon:

NEVADA.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $85, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Virago, Saturday, March 27. Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Teddo, Saturday, April 17. Othello, Tuesday, May 1.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of Agents, No. 50 South st.
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Sat. Mar. 13. 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27,

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A SOLEMN COMMUNION SUNDAY.

THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS—THE POWER OF ANCIENT SCRIPTURE EXPRESSIONS—THE METHODS OF RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM—THE BIBLE AS A CHART—GOD WORKS BY THE CHURCHES AND IN SPITE OF THE CHURCHES—IF WE TAKE GOODNESS, LOVE, AND MERCY FROM GOD WE DESTROY HIM.

The doors of Plymouth Church were locked at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but throughout the entire service a clamorous crowd remained in the lobbies and on the stairways, occasionally knocking for admittance, and frequently distracting the attention of those inside, near the doors, by boisterous conversation. Yesterday was one of the quarterly communion Sundays. In front of the platform was placed a long table, covered with a white cloth, and bearing a number of silver plates, piled high with small cubes of bread; a row of silver goblets, and two tall silver wine-pitchers, the whole being covered with a white netting. The space between the table and the platform usually occupied by the reporters was reserved for those who were about to make a profession of faith preparatory to being received into the Plymouth fold. A flat stone, covered with velvet for them to kneel on, was in the centre of this space, and near by stood a small Mount of Olives wood urn, lined with silver and filled with water for baptismal purposes. On the right of the platform was an exquisite floral display, consisting of a tall silver cross, around which entwined a vine of passion flowers, with a broad vase composed of calla lilies, jonquils, Marshal Niel roses, and smilax. On the little table at the left stood a glass vase crowned with Egyptian lilies, orchids, tube-roses, and ferns. Mr. Beecher came in late again, through the little door under the organ loft. He looked ill and wearied at first, but soon brightened up wonderfully into his old robust, radiant self. After his arrival the choir sang the "Te Deum," Miss Lasar, Miss Dunphy, and Mr. Camp rendering the solo parts in a manner that secured them the close attention of the audience. Mr. Beecher then arose and offered a short invocation and read the fortieth chapter of Isaiah entire, beginning:

"Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins."

He then gave out the 147th hymn, reading the first and second stanzas, as follows:

"My God, in whom are all the springs
Of boundless love and grace unknown,
Hide me beneath Thy spreading wings
Till the dark cloud is overblown.

Up to the heavens I send my cry,
The Lord will my desires perform;
He sends His angels from the sky,
And saves me from the threat'ning storm."

When the singing had ended and the congregation had resumed their seats, Mr. Beecher advanced and read the list, published last week, of those who had been admitted into the church by letter, and of those who had asked for admission since the last communion. These latter he requested to step forward into the reserved space in front of the platform. When they had complied, he read the ritual of reception, the postulants acquiescing in the obligations at the proper places. Then removing his overcoat, which he had worn up to that moment, he stepped down from the platform, and, dipping his hand into the Mount of Olives wood vase, sprinkled each in turn, saying: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." Remounting the platform, he then formally admitted the newly baptized into Plymouth Church, the old members rising. All then resumed their seats, and the reporters were permitted to occupy their old places in front of the platform.

Mr. Beecher prayed long and fervently for grace, particularly upon the recent converts. "How many," he said, "have gone from us who laid the foundation of their Christianity with us! But they are still ours through the communion of saints. Theirs is the victory; ours are yet the tears. But our victory, too, is sure. God has promised that he will wipe away the tears from every eye." He prayed that the new conversions would not prove merely the "superstitions of outward membership," and that they might be delivered from "temptations that are mightier than their own purposes." He hoped that many more would come out into the light. Plymouth Church, he said, had many sorrows, and many bitter memories were connected with it, but it had also its modicum of joy and peace. If there were any who were looking wistfully upon this congregation from the outside, he hoped they would be drawn toward it every day more and more.

Mr. Beecher announced that Rev. J. Hyatt Smith would fill his place at the evening service, and that his sermon would be addressed especially to young men. The 247th hymn was then sung. At its conclusion Mr. Beecher preached a powerful sermon in his happiest manner, taking as his text:

But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint.—Isaiah, xl.: 31.

There are two facts, he said, which, in the light of modern philosophizing, are striking. One is, that modern piety, much as knowledge has developed, is obliged to go back thousands of years, to the rude ages of the world, to find fitting expression. All the expressions of two thousand years have not formed anything so fitting as the sayings of Isaiah, and David; and it seems strange that out of the rudeness of the times in which men lived for their senses there should have sprung up, more than now, a nomenclature and an idiom which are to-day accepted as the best. The second fact is, that a people like the Israelites, who were allowed no chance for self-instruction and self-development, should have given such an impulse to the religion of the world, even down to this time. The Mosaic economy made no provision for the self-instruction of the common people. The priests prayed for them, offered up sacrifices for them, and to the priests they looked for all instruction in regard to their religion. Though synagogues were not part of the Mosaic economy until a late day, the thing that has made the Jewish name honored wherever civilization abides was their liberality to men of advanced moral ideas. The Jews believed in the right of any man to use any gifts or inspirations given to him by the Creator, and in this spirit the bulk of their religious nourishment was derived, not from the priests, not from the temples, but from the prophets, who cannot be called interlopers, because they were not so regarded by their countrymen. Then and since men have not been detailed to preach by God who are hampered with a fatal sense of official consistency. Such men are of no value as teachers. Those preachers are the true elect who are swayed by an inspiration of God's presence, and who are capable of renewing faith, hope, trust, power in those that believe in God. The universal law under which men develop is variableness. We only breathe and pulsate continuously. It is insanity to think continuously. We are not always in pursuit of pleasure or of business; nor are we forever patriotic or social. We go in rounds. At times we wake up to a deep moral or religious enthusiasm, but no man can keep the tendency up for a long time without a break. Nature beats the tendency down. When a man pursues a new thing for a certain time he becomes sated and breaks into something else. Regarding religion in the light of a personal experience, the attempt of any man to keep up a high religious feeling would be utterly vain. There is no reason why the channel should not overflow to-day and run dry to-morrow. Human life runs through an infinite series of changes. Ignorance of these things leads men to put too much force on themselves in religious matters. Their very exertions cause a rebound, and they are hurried back into an entirely opposite condition. This reaction is what is called backsliding. The question is how may men renew their enthusiasm; now fill up again the exhausted fountains of their zeal. We must follow the disclosures of experience very largely, in order to find out how it can be done. In the word of God there is no mention of any process. The method must be learned through the providence of God. We take the Bible as men take charts. The harbor of New-York is deeper than the paper upon which the chart is printed. If you want to know the depth of the Swash Channel, go out there and sink a line until it reaches the bottom. You will then be brought into intimate relations with the knowledge you seek. The figures on the chart are a mere shadow. In the Bible we find only the sayings of God; to learn their meaning we must go outside of them. Any experience spoken of in the Word of God is merely symbolized. To understand it we must see it when it is in operation. So human life is the interpreter of the Gospel. This [holding up the Bible] is nothing but paper and printers' ink; the great truths it symbolizes are much more. Love, for instance, is not black, like printers' ink. But you may say to me, "How do you determine men to renew their strength? What right have you to put your declaration above God's Word?" I don't. I take the Bible as a starting point, and I go to God's workshop for the explanation to human life, where His meaning is living and laboring; His word is not cut and dried and hung up in a herbarium. We must not be biased by any church or ordinance that shuts up these channels. In the necessity of a church through the ages none believes more than I. That ordinances are very good I also believe. That preaching is useful to stir up men's minds, why should I disbelieve it? It is by truth and the preaching of truth that God works out His grand results. But who are you that dare shut up the sovereignty of God and say that He works only by the Church? Is He not the God of the whole earth, and does He not use everything to mold men from good to better and from better to best? Thus I tell you not to depend upon the Bible alone. I believe that God works through a thousand influences; that the heavens distill them; that they grow out of the earth; that they roll up on the crest of the sea. Men, women, flowers, everything, are part of God's economy for good. God works by the churches and in spite of the churches. He works by the ministers—and hard work it is, too, sometimes. He compensates for their errors, their ignorance, and their narrowness. It is not enough to go to church, to receive communion, to read the Bible, and to say your prayers regularly. It would be unwise advice were I to tell you that these suffice. We must develop upward continually. In nature the body is the foundation. A soul without a body is like a candle without a candlestick; nay, a wick without a candle; nay, a flame without a wick. Then there comes the stage in which the intellect comes into play, but it is only as to facts. The third stage is where it perceives the moral, and the fourth the spiritual truths. I understand by moral truths those in the range of ethics. I place the spiritual stage the highest because it is that in which the perception of the invisible is acquired. This last is the result of time and growth. The process is a slow one. People who come into the Church very early in life are often not prepared to receive the highest development, for the simple reason that they are not ripe. How does a plant grow? I apostrophize the aster as the laziest of flowers. It has been growing all Summer, and has not blossomed. The jonquil and the hyacinth, which were planted later than it, have borne their flowers and withered. Wait until October comes. It is then that it is in order for the aster to bring forth its flowers. Then, amid the chill blasts of the wintry winds and the dismal cheerlessness of November, the aster stands by me until finally slain by cold. But do what you will, you can't make the asters bloom in the Spring. There are children who develop early, but they die quickly, fortunately, and their lives go into the Sunday-school libraries. [Laughter.] Suppose you saw a yellow apple in the Spring, would you blame the other apples for not ripening before their time too? No, we have learned to wait for these things. The experience of the world is that abnormal development is bad. Instilling into children an ecstatic religious feeling is a drugging, a deteriorating process. People say: "What have I lost by my years of darkness! Oh, if I had only joined the church when I was ten years of age!" When I am reveling in the sweetness of grapes in October, I don't say, "Oh, Catawba; why were you not sweet also in June? What a time I would have had eating you all Summer!" [Laughter.] In many cases it is impossible for persons to be ready for the truth before a certain number of years have elapsed. Many are taught that grace is universal, and if they have it not the fault is with themselves. The ministers keep hammering upon this notion. The man goes home and has a constriction, as it were, of conscience. He tries to be better, reads more, prays more, but does not get any further along. Suppose one should look through a window of clear glass, and seeing a lovely landscape should call another to look at it. But meantime a ground glass sash has fallen down over the other. The second man says he can't see anything; whereupon the first one tells him it is his own fault. That is what the ministers do. No one can see through ground glass. The first man says he saw the landscape, but he don't say that he saw it through a different medium. What I mean by this is, that if a person's mind is brought up to false or even imperfect views of God, how can he see the beautiful things that lie beyond those views? Suppose that I was brought up in the belief that God was a thoroughgoing policeman, [laughter]; a God who, perfect Himself, was forever watching to catch men in the act of wrong-doing; a jealous, spying, rigorous God, and that He filled the universe. The more there is of such a God the worse it is. How can I love Him and take delight in obeying His will? We can't love storms. If John Zundle should tell me about a new plan of music, and compel me to listen to the most hideous sounds he could contrive to extract from the most miserable organ—"Don't you like it"? he asks me. "Well, no." "That's because you are unregenerated." [Laughter.] There are qualities which the race esteems as good, and which are founded in the nature of things, and if we take these axioms away we destroy moral sense. If we take goodness and love and mercy from God we destroy Him. If it was wrong in Nero to be a tyrant, how much more so in God. If it was hideous in Caligula to gloat over the scenes of the amphitheatre, where men gorged themselves with blood and horror, is it right in God to look down into hell and chuckle over the fact that out of the 30,000,000 of human beings that die every day 29,000,000 go there? Is that the kind of God to teach? Though extreme ideas of God's justice are not so much taught as formerly, preaching the Divine nature is, to a very large extent, made as beautiful as it should be. How little of God's glory is preached among men! People don't like church. They don't like Sunday. The reason given is that they are depraved. When I was a boy I was a sort of religious pincushion, and I didn't like it when pins were stuck into me. [Laughter.] Sunday especially was made distasteful to me, but there are some Sundays of my boyhood which stand out to this day in pleasing recollection. I think that the loss of Sunday would be an irreparable loss to the world. But we must make the idea of Sunday pleasing if we would keep it up. If we make it burdensome to men we destroy the day. So with the Bible, the Church, and the ordinances. How can men be expected to rise under such circumstances. Men change their preachers and suddenly break out and enter into communion with God. I [hesitating] declare that if a man go out of the Protestant Church on account of being adumbrated here, I would rather see him go over to the Roman Catholic religion than go nowhere. If his conversion can be effected through pictures or Priests all right. If it be done, that is more to me than anything. No matter how it is done, or where it is done, the thing is that it be done. It is more important that the human soul be hatched than that any particular bird hatch it. [Laughter.] A man often receives a great impetus by a change of ministers. A person comes here and likes my preaching. In six months he enters into communion with us. He says that it is because of Beecher's preaching, but this is not so. It is because of the power of God behind me. My preaching happens to be medicinal to his particular case. A ship was stuck in a mud bank. The tide flows out and leaves her high and dry, and after a while she careens over, like a good many Christians who don't need an anchor to hold them fast. [Laughter.] Still, the anchor is out. Now the tide begins to come in. The Captain orders the crew to work. The tide keeps coming, and coming, and coming, and at length the vessel floats. The crew say, in admiration, "What a Captain we have! He has saved us by taking in the anchor." [Laughter.] It was the Lord God who did it, working through the stars and the moon. The Captain only foresaw what was coming, and took advantage of it. So the preacher succeeds, not through himself, but through the righteousness of God which lies behind him. Many are kept out of the church by worldly prosperity, which satisfies their lower natures, and they become blessed by God with great sorrows that open up their higher natures. Sickness is often a blessing to many. There is arrogance in perfect health, but next to the sense of the power of strength is the sweetness of dependence to a strong man. When a man is strong this is not developed, but when sickness brings dependence he thinks how frail is my strength. To be sure, when men are sick they are always going to be pious. [Laughter.] Some forget their good resolutions, but some keep them. In times of drouth wells give out. In the West when the wells are shallow, they then dig deeper and sink another curb inside the old one. At the next drouth they repeat the process until at length the well becomes so deep that it never gives out. Sorrows are our well-diggers, and they dig until they secure an abundant supply of the water of life. Pleasures scratch only on the surface. When we are strong and are living like animals our mental faculties are obtuse, but when through any cause we become weakened our thoughts purify. We are weak in the eyes of the world, but strong in the eyes of God. Men could never have seen the corona of the sun unless the sun was eclipsed. We are rich and strong not by the abundance of the things we possess, but by the true manhood that is developed in us. Nothing is so helpful to the soul as the contact of another soul. God uses this companionship to bring souls to Him. The soul-touch is the most powerful of any influence that can be brought to bear in this world. I have known Christians who kept their mirthfulness on a shelf like a music-box, yet this faculty might have made them the best of missionaries to the sorrow-stricken. I suppose it will put me outside the pale of home missionaries to say that more can be done in a sick room by a joke than by a prayer. It is true, though, whether you like it or not. Many prayers wear the bearers to the gates of heaven, and many plunge them into the slough of despond. Some are like Jacob's ladder, while others are dungeon steps. There is no medicine like a soul taken by another soul. No matter how it be done if it do good. I ought more than any one to say this: I am what I am after God to my old friend Moody, who was a class or two above me in Amherst. He was a man of fervent piety, and, thank God, of good common sense into the bargain. When I was under a cloud, struggling with doubts that threatened to suffocate me; when I was trying to eradicate common sense in order that I might be pious, [laughter,] he took me in sweetness by the hand, and brought me to. I revere my preceptor, dear old Dr. Humphreys. I learned a great deal of the "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," sort of thing from him. From my father I received a certain sturdiness of religion. But my notions of God's love, mercy, and gentleness I got from Moody. He is dead now and hears me, and I thank him. I remember when a boy being taken to a mother's meeting, where ten or fifteen sad-faced women were praying for children, and they prayed for me. [Laughter.] If I had gotten my notion of the communion of saints from that gathering, it would be a doleful one, I dare say. Take the average country prayer-meeting: A few tallow candles are stuck about. There are possibly twenty persons present. One is there, and one is there, and one over there, and the rest scattered around. The preacher reads a chapter; then one deacon speaks about living below our privileges, and another descants on the necessity of laying down the weapons of rebellion. A healthy child ought to be whipped if he liked that. [Laughter.] Two brothers meet on their way to business. Their heads are full of stocks and shipping but they drop all that and ask, "Brother, how is your soul to-day?" [Laughter.] There is a vast amount of this sort of talk going on because people conceive it to be their duty to talk so. That's all no good. The real thing manifests itself in more sensible ways. I ought to be a lover of flowers. I go into a man's library where he keeps his collection of dried leaves and plants. They are all faded and dry and have a general smell of hay. [Laughter.] I stoop down and exclaim, "O! that delicious rose! O! ain't that violet sweet." [Laughter.] I make believe I like them but I don't. But suppose I stumble into a garden where I did not expect to find flowers. In Switzerland I happened to look out of the little window of my room, and unexpectedly saw some home flowers growing. It was ecstasy. There was not much of a show, but every bunch brought a message to me of pleasure. When there is something in you that is good, that is best for those who are in communion with you. God works through the things of the world until we are ready for spiritual things. The divine spirit comes into the hearts of men in unexpected ways and in inexplicable manners. The soul is like the Summer, when the sun goes down later and rises earlier every day, and in the end men come to that state when the light of God shines upon them with a steady lustre. Prophets do come among us at times. I do not wonder when the earthly part fails away that the spirit does sometimes catch a glimpse of the invisible. Children when dying hold out their hands and call upon their mothers that have gone before, and mothers call upon their children. Like a bird which has hopped up from branch to branch until it has reached the top of the tree, it pours forth one song and springs into the far away; so the soul, having reached the height of earthly communion, springs into the full companionship of God when life ceases.

Mr. Beecher then extended a general invitation to all, whether members of the church or not, and to members of other churches, no matter which, and to all who felt the need of God's forgiveness and grace, so that they were earnest, to gather around the communion table after benediction should have been pronounced. The bread and wine, he said, were the most effective symbolizations of Christ's body and His spilled blood. Every sinful man and every sinful woman were welcome to partake and join with Plymouth, if only for the moment. The congregation then stood up and bowed their heads while Mr. Beecher repeated the well-known formula, "Grace, mercy and peace be with you, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Spirit." Half of the congregation then took their departure. The members of the church gathered on the ground floor, and Mr. Beecher, descending from the platform, stood in front of the communion table and prayed. The deacons then passed around the bread, receiving their own pieces from the hands of the Pastor. Another prayer was followed by the distribution of the wine. Then there was a final benediction, and the services closed about 1:30 o'clock.

PACIFIC MAIL AFFAIRS.

VIEWS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT—MR. ALEXANDRE HAS FAITH IN THE FUTURE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY—THE PROBABLE DIRECTORS.

The meeting of the Directors of Pacific Mail to-morrow will, it is generally conceded, result in the election of Mr. Sidney Dillon, the acting President, to the position of permanent President. Mr. Dillon's career as a capitalist in this City, and his connection with the Union Pacific and other paying railways, is well known to the public. As to his future policy, the incoming President has no hesitation in declaring that it will be characterized by the strictest economy and an unremitting regard for the interests of the stockholders. He will endeavor to reduce expenses to a paying basis without delay, and from the start set his face firmly against anything like stock-jobbing or corruption. He says he is thoroughly convinced that the property is a valuable one, and that nothing but honesty and foresight are required to make it one of the best investments in the market. Mr. Alexandre, the retiring President, coincides in these views, and says that Pacific Mail, honestly and prudently managed will prove "a mint of money" to its owners. His own resignation, he states, was determined upon some time before he tendered it, and was not prompted by any distrust of the financial prospects of the enterprise. In regard to the $75,000 loan from Mr. Sage, which a morning paper of yesterday stated to have been made on the personal security of himself and Mr. Guion, Mr. Alexandre submits the following statement: The money—$75,000—was advanced some time ago by Mr. Sage, on the note of the company, and also on a formal agreement signed by the officers (Messrs. Alexandre and others,) that the lender should be reimbursed out of the first quarterly payment on the old mail subsidy. When Mr. Alexandre determined upon his resignation, therefore, he transferred the written agreement to the new Directors, including Mr. Dillon, by whom it was signed, and is now reckoned among the debts of the company. The responsibility of Messrs. Alexandre and Guion, therefore, was not personal, but official, and ceased upon their withdrawal from their respective offices.

Mr. Dillon, the prospective President informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that it would be the policy of the new Directory to withdraw the wooden steamers from their service and employ none but iron steamers henceforth. These last, of which in addition to the Tokio and Peking, the company has a considerable fleet building, can be run, he thinks, at a much less expense than the wooden ships, which require constant repairs, and are more subject to accidents. The recent rise in freight rates established by the Union Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail together would also add $1,000,000 per annum to the company's revenues. Among the gentlemen mentioned as candidates for membership in the new Board of Directors are Mr. John Roach, the ship-builder, and Mr. George Forrest, Commissioner of Emigration. The latter, who is likewise a representative of the Panama Railroad, will probably be chosen at this morning's meeting.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

LOCAL ASPECTS DURING THE WEEK—NO CHANGES TAKING PLACE—THE SPRING TRADE.

So far as this City is concerned, no changes have occurred during the past week in the relative positions occupied by the great railroad companies engaged in the war. The offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Company were, if possible, adorned with larger and more flaming placards and posters than before, and undoubtedly did a very large business in the sale of tickets, larger, perhaps, than during the preceding week, by reason of the action on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in restoring the old rates to the West in Philadelphia. The agents of both companies profess to be well satisfied with the condition of affairs, and say they do not anticipate that any changes will be made in the rates. Those of the Baltimore and Ohio Road say there will be none made unless there should be a reduction on the part of the Pennsylvania Central, and the officers of that road say they do not think there will be any reduction on their side. It is said, however, that it is possible that a very important change may take place within a short time. The Spring trade will soon open, and large quantities of freight will have to be shipped, and there will, of course, be a corresponding increase of travel. The President of the Erie Road, it is also said, is far from being satisfied with the state of affairs, and is desirous of a change. Having failed to induce Mr. Garrett to submit the question to arbitration, it is very likely that he will take some other means to secure a share of the Spring business. As it is, the Baltimore and Ohio is carrying freight at a much lower rate than any of the other companies, and is certain that so long as shippers can save by sending their goods over that line they will do so. Should the Saratoga compact be rescinded a brisk competition would undoubtedly arise, which, however disastrous it might be to the trunk lines, would afford cheap transportation to the public, at least for a while. It has also been rumored that further correspondence has taken place between Presidents Scott and Garrett, which has not been of a character tending to bring about reconciliation between them, Mr. Scott, it is said, having accused Mr. Garrett of publishing communications of a confidential nature. As all the parties connected with the roads whose interests are concerned in the difficulty are very reticent, it is extremely difficult to learn anything about their intended movements. In the meantime, those of the public who are not stockholders are content to await further developments so long as the freights continue to be lowered and the rates of passage reduced.

NEW RULES REGULATING THE SHIPPING TRADE.

A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange interested in the shipping trade and ocean freights is to be held in the Managers' Room, No. 33 Pearl street, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, to receive the report of the special committee appointed Sept. 19, 1874, to prepare rules regulating this branch of the trade, and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of appointing a standing committee on maritime matters, who shall have charge of the rules, with power to extend and revise them as the necessity may arise.

Mr. David Bingham is Chairman of the Special Committee, and Mr. William Morgan is Secretary. They have expended a great deal of labor on the preparation of the new rules. As the subject was an entirely new one, the wishes of the underwriters had to be consulted at every step, and differences that arose had to be adjusted. Many disputes have arisen from time to time among members of the Exchange in relation to contracts and "charter parties," as the agreements between buyer and seller are technically called, which took up much of the time of the Complaint and Arbitration Committees to settle, to the detriment of their proper business. The new rules are designed to regulate these questions, and a new form of "charter party" has been drawn up, which, it is believed, will effectually define and protect the interest of all parties under the contracts. The committee, however, have been able to go no further into the subject than the department of grain shipments, and their proposal of a standing committee is designed to extend the benefits of the new regulations to other departments of produce comprised in the business of the Exchange.

A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

The town of Perth Amboy, N. J., was thrown into a state of excitement last week by the announcement that William R. Coddington, Collector of the United States Customs at that point, was a defaulter to the extent of $2,500. Coddington was appointed to the position upon the death of Dr. C. M. Smith, about a year ago, and he had been Deputy Collector under that gentleman. Suspicion was aroused by the fact that he seemed to be leading a gayer life than his salary would warrant. Special Treasury Agent Evans made an examination of his accounts, and discovered a deficiency amounting to about $2,500. Coddington at first attempted to throw the deficiency into the accounts of his predecessor, but afterward admitted that but $700 of the amount was short upon Dr. Smith's books, and that that disappeared during Dr. Smith's illness, and while he was himself in charge of the affairs of the Custom-house. He was suspended pending an examination into his affairs, and the care of the office was intrusted to J. Kearney Smith, Deputy Collector. It is stated that Coddington's bondsmen visited Washington a few days ago, to endeavor to induce the President to reinstate him, but they were not successful. Beyond the suspension of the delinquent official, it is not known that the Government has taken any action in the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Cheap Transportation Association will be held to-morrow at 2 P. M.

The calico hop of the New-York Masquerade Club will take place on Easter Monday, March 29, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

A concert will be given this evening by the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with its regular monthly reception.

The annual complimentary calico ball of the New-York Schutzen Corps will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, this evening.

George Mitchel and Leopold Frank, partners in the whisky business at No. 859 Eleventh avenue, were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and held for trial in $100 bail each.

The first floor of the old House of Refuge building, Nos. 404 and 406 East Twenty-fourth street, fell in yesterday. No one was injured. The Police report the structure as very unsafe.

A short series of trotting-matches will be given this week at Barnum's Hippodrome, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, March 9, 11, and 13, under the management of J. D. Walton and Dan Mace.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday James Sullivan was held for trial at the Sessions on a charge of having stabbed Bernard Igva. The latter, though not able to appear in court, is not dangerously injured.

The first grand Hebrew charity ball given in New-York will take place on Tuesday evening, March 16, at the Academy of Music. The music will be furnished by Lande'rs and Grafulla's Bands, and the supper by Delmonico.

An old woman named Mary Duffy was held for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing two sovereigns and a $5 note. She denied the charge, though the sovereigns were found concealed on her person.

A church conference will be held to-day at 2:30 P. M., in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany will read a paper on "Church Architecture."

Maggie Farlow, a girl of seventeen years, was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $309 from Mrs. Elizabeth D. Pardee, of No. 43 East Nineteenth street, with whom she was employed.

On Saturday night Bernard F. McNally was the happy possessor of $210. He met Charles Heykman, with whom he had no acquaintance, and in a very few moments his capital was gone. He procured the arrest of Heykman, who was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court.

Mr. Henry Varley will give Bible readings on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons, at 4 P. M., in Association Hall; on Friday afternoon at the Church of the Disciples; on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first street, and on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Church of the Disciples.

The bakery of Adam Hupner, at No. 166½ Leonard street, was broken into Saturday night, and a keg of butter, worth $25, stolen. Philip Beck, a carpenter, living at No. 154 Leonard street, was seen on the premises in company with an unknown man about the time of the burglary, and was arrested and committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He denies his guilt, saying he was on the premises merely from curiosity.

On Saturday night the Police made raids on several liquor-dealers who were vending liquors without a license. The following persons were arrested: Christina Kilbeck, of No. 173 Chrystie street; James Kelly, of No. 20 Chrystie street; John F. Gerdes, of 123 Canal street; Charles Blum, of No. 123 Canal street; Conrad Dohrman, Louisa Dohrman, and Clara Heindleman, of No. 11 Bowery. The prisoners were all brought before Judge Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and held in $100 bail to answer.

James Kelly and William Van Salson got drunk together in Van Salson's saloon, No. 14 Chatham street, on Friday night. Kelly wanted to know what time it was, and asked Van Salson to let him look at his watch. Van Salson took his watch off and handed it to Kelly, who took it out into the street to look at it, and then deposited it in a pawnbroker's shop. Van Salson did not relish this, and caused Kelly's arrest. Kelly's excuse at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, was that he was "crazy drunk." He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted amendments to Article VII. of the by-laws, to go into effect on the 16th inst. The duties of the Finance Committee are enlarged, so as to give them power to designate such depositories as may be deemed safe, and with whom satisfactory terms can be made, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers, in which all margins on contracts must be deposited. The depositories, as selected, shall be posted on the bulletin of the Exchange. Other rules are stricken out and others substituted.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday morning two United States marines, Corps. Mills and Hobb, entered the saloon of Moritz Pilgram, No. 44 Flushing avenue, and engaged in an altercation, for which they were ejected. They then threw four empty lager-beer kegs through the window, breaking an equal number of panes of glass, and made their escape.

James Barrett, of No. 68 Adams street, and Charles McLaughlin, of No. 108 Front street, became involved in a quarrel yesterday morning at the corner of Adams and Front streets, during which Barrett drew a knife and stabbed McLaughlin in the right thigh and ankle. His wounds were attended to by Surgeon Fisher at the York Street Police Station.

A convention of Irish societies was held at Hibernia Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, for the purpose of electing officers to conduct the parade on St. Patrick's Day. The session was a very stormy one, and lasted from 2:30 o'clock until after 6 P. M. Alderman Daniel O'Reilly, of the Twelfth Ward, was elected Grand Marshal of the day, and James Morris and John McDonald were elected first and second aids respectively. Committees were appointed on Police and invitations, coaches, and to adopt the route to be traversed. It was resolved to request the Street-cleaning Bureau to clean the streets along the route on that occasion; also, to extend an invitation to the Mayor, Common Council, and other public officers, to review the procession from the City Hall.

NEW-JERSEY.

The remains of Nehemiah Perry, late City Counsel of Newark, who died Friday, will be buried on Wednesday next.

A woman named Virtue, the wife of a Newark tradesman, was held to bail yesterday for having assaulted Carrie Bush, a girl in her husband's employ, of whom she was jealous.

Eugene Bradden, the switchman to whose negligence the late collision of trains in the Erie tunnel, which resulted in the death of Patrick Savage, is attributed, and who fled immediately after the accident, returned yesterday to his home in Jersey City.

The inquest over the body of John F. Cozan, the ex-policeman of Newark who was killed a few days ago in a street affray, resulted in a verdict of death from causes unknown. Coroner Osborne admitted John Hartman, who was supposed to have struck the fatal blow, to bail in $2,000.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST CAR MANUFACTURERS.

A decree has just been signed by Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of New-York, in a suit involving the validity of eleven patents covering different parts of street cars. The decree grants a perpetual injunction against the manufacturers of street cars by John M. Jones & Co., and orders an accounting with the plaintiffs, John Stephenson & Co., which is set down for the 11th inst., before Judge Mason, in Utica.

The idea of street railways was first put into practical operation in New-York City in 1831 by the construction of the New-York and Harlem Railway. John Stephenson, who is now the largest manufacturer of street cars in the world, had then just completed his apprenticeship in the business of manufacturing the different kinds of omnibuses, and had started in business for himself. He was employed by the New-York Railway Company to design and construct their cars. The first one finished was called the John Mason, and being a novelty a patent was taken out on it. Since that time the idea of tramways has been adopted in almost every civilized country, and almost everywhere that a tramway is to be found, Stephenson's cars are running on it. As the business of manufacturing increased, the different parts of the cars became the subjects of a large number of patents, many of which are on Mr. Stephenson's own inventions, and the most of which are now owned by him, he being now the sole proprietor of over fifty patents. These patents have been infringed upon by many of the street car manufacturers in this country, and the patentee has determined to enforce his rights. The suit which was commenced in 1873, and has now been carried to a successful termination, is the first one brought in pursuance of this resolution.

The complaint, presented by the plaintiff's attorney, Louis W. Frost, Esq., describes the eleven patents, which cover: 1. A non-explosive lamp, consisting of a reservoir containing the oil, in which is set a well, tightly stuffed with wick. The oil has access to the wick only through a small hole in the well. Oscillation of the oil and consequent explosion are thus obviated. 2. The lamp-box, the form of which is familiar to all passengers. 3. An improvement in bracing and trussing the car. 4. The lever door handle. This shuts and latches, or unlatches, and opens the door with a single motion. 5. An improved running gear. 6. The new form of elevated and ventilating roof. 7. The new form of platform, with appendages. 8. An improved wheel-box. 9. The colored signal lights for distinguishing cars of different lines. 10. The double way, upper and lower, on which the doors run. 11. Improved axle-box, pedestal, and base plate.

The amount named in the prayer for relief, presented with the complaint, is $100,000, but the actual amount to be recovered will depend on the accounting before Judge Mason.

YACHTING NOTES.

Mr. Lorillard, of the New-York Yact Club, is having a steam-yacht built at the ship-yard of Mr. Lenox, South Brooklyn. She is 96 feet on the water line, 104 feet 6 inches over all, 13 feet 8 inches beam, 5 feet depth of hold, and 4 feet 8 inches draught.

At Keyport, N. J., Mr. F. W. J. Hurst is building a cutter-yacht, which will be completed in time to take part in the June regatta of the New-York Club. She is 50 feet keel, 55 feet 6 inches on deck, 16 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet depth of hold.

Work is well ahead on the large schooner yacht being built for Vice Commodore Garner, of the New-York Club, at Greenpoint, Long Island. Her dimensions are: length on water-line, 135 feet; on deck, 141 feet; extreme length, 146 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches. Her foremast will be 96 feet; mainmast, 98 feet; foretopmast, 60 feet; maintopmast, 65 feet. From the end of flying jibboom to the end of the mainboom will be 239 feet, and from water to truck, 139 feet.

The machinery will soon be placed on board the new steam-yacht being built for Mr. Ricker, at Keyport, N. J.

The schooner Ariel, Commodore Swan, S. Y. C., is now undergoing alterations at Northport, Long Island. The vessel is being lengthened, and other changes are being made that are expected to materially increase her speed.

A sloop-yacht, about fifty feet in length, which will be named the Mad Cap, and added to the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club, is now being built for Mr. James R. Rusk, of Staten Island, by Albertson Brothers, of Philadelphia.

The sloop White Wing, of Mr. A. Perry Bliven, Brooklyn Yacht Club, will be partly rebuilt this season.

Mr. William H. Langley, of the New-York Yacht Club, will have his schooner yacht Comet thoroughly overhauled early in the season. It is said he intends to enter into another race with the Magic, for the schooner challenge cup of the club.

The sloop Sadie, Rear Commodore Davidson, B. Y. C., will be thoroughly overhauled at Greenport, Long Island, and put in readiness for the season.

Mr. Willoughby, of Saratoga, is having a sloop yacht built by Alonzo Smith, at Islip, Long Island. She is 50 feet in length, on deck, and will be named the Windward and enrolled in the New-York fleet.

The sloop North Star, Mr. Alexander Tayler, Jr., New-York Yacht Club, is to be overhauled and refitted for the coming season.

A match has been agreed upon between the Madeleine, Mr. John S. Dickerson, and the new schooner now being built for Vice Commodore Garner at Greenpoint. It is for $1,000 a side, and will come off in September next, over the New-York Club course, and under club rules.

At a recent special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, propositions to amend chapter 4 of the by-laws and article 6 of the constitution were discussed. The former was designed to do away with the representation of the owners of yachts by proxy, and was passed by a large majority. In the latter it was proposed that instead of the names of candidates being posted at least ten days before being ballotted for, they should be referred to a committee appointed for the purpose, for their report. This amendment was approved by all present, and will be presented at the next general meeting of the club for approval.

The Harlem Regatta Association held its annual meeting on Monday last, President H. G. Meeker in the chair. The clubs represented were the New-York Athletic, New-York Rowing, Nassau, Dauntless, Gramercy, Harlem, and Nautilus Clubs. An election of officers for 1875 took place, with the following result: President, H. G. Meeker, New-York Athletic Club; Vice President, T. G. Scott, New-York Rowing Club; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Neville, Nautilus Boat Club; Committee, F. G. Brown, Nassau Boat Club; E. J. Atkinson, Gramercy Boat Club; H. W. Peckwell, Dauntless Boat Club; H. M. Knapp, Harlem Rowing Club, and the officers ex officio. An amendment was made to the constitution by which clubs located on the Harlem River should alone be eligible for membership. The question of the day for the regatta was informally discussed, and it was suggested that Saturday, June 26, would be the most suitable.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on Thursday, June 17.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will take place on Saturday, June 19.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. Edward Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Rev. Brooke Herford, of Manchester, England; and ex-Congressman Effingham Lawrence, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HOWARD & Co., No. 222 Fifth avenue, exhibit exact fac-similes of the largest Diamonds in the world. Call and see them.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 6.—Market for Printing Cloths closed strong at 6¼c. for best 64x64 goods. 6⅜c. being refused for some extra lots. Sales of the week, 123,100 pieces, largely for future delivery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....6:00 | Moon sets...7:22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:24 | Gov. Island.9:13 | Hell Gate..10:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, March 7.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, March 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Baltic (Br.), Kennedy, Liverpool, Feb. 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 38 cabin and 179 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Feb. 28, lat. 50.56, lon. 23, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Baltimore 38 hours, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Bark Emma Frances, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burns, Montevideo 49 ds. with hides to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Crossed the equator Feb. 13, in lon. 38.30; same day, 48 miles N. from the equator, spoke brig C. R. C., (Br.,) from Cape St. Roque, for Liverpool.

Bark Jedanesti Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Malovich, Limerick 31 ds., and 29 ds. from the River Shannon—in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Armstrong, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Johannes Rod, (Nor.,) Andersen, Marseilles 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 24; Feb. 11, lat. 19, lon. 39 30, exchanged signals with a British ship from Calcutta for Dundee, 95 ds. out, showing letters J. V. Q. R.

Bark M. & E. Cann, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Liverpool 24 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 25, lat. 43 32, lon. 51 30, passed through large quantities field ice.

Bark Dampier, (Aust.) Parrich, Newport, Eng., 54 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lucia C., (Ital.) Columbo, Marseilles 59 days, mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Fra Fratelli, (Ital.) Simonetti, Gloucester 64 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Atalaya, Cole, Cienfuegos 13 days, with sugar to Ponvert & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Marianna L, (Port.,) Santos, Rio Grande do Sul 45 ds., with hides, &c., to Christian Thomsen—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Brixham,) Johnson, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 26.

Schr. Maud, Robinson, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; thick and raining.

SAILED.

Ship Ocean King, for San Francisco; brig Edwin Rowe, for Maranham; schr. John, for Wilmington.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, March 7.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore Feb. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, March 7.—The steamer Utopia, Capt. Small, from New-York, Feb. 20, for Glasgow, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steam-ship Manhattan, Capt. Jones, from Philadelphia Feb. 22, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The White Star steam-ship Adriatic, from New-York Feb. 27, for Liverpool, was signaled off Fastnet at 11:30 this P. M.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION —OF— CARRIAGES,

SEASON OF 1875.

DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING

MONDAY, MARCH 8,

We shall make a special exhibition at our Warerooms,

5th Av. and 14th St.,

of the entire production of our Factory during the Winter months, embracing Carriages in styles now fashionable in LONDON and PARIS, together with a large variety of lighter Vehicles, suited to our own Roads and Parks, including the "Brewster Wagon," the standard in quality for all weights for pleasure driving and speeding.

For the convenience of visitors, the lower floors of our building will, during the week, be devoted solely to the display of sample Carriages, representing duplicates in course of construction and ready to finish to order in any colors desired; and we beg to assure the public that the exhibition will surpass in attractiveness and value any similar display ever before made by a single firm, *every vehicle offered being the result of special effort to make it a fit representative of its class in beauty of design and excellence of workmanship.* In order to preserve an unbroken display during the week, all carriages sold of which we have no duplicates finished will be held for delivery until the close of the exhibition.

Our Revised Price List may be had on application.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FACTORY, Broadway and 47th St.

WAREROOMS, 5th Av. and 14th St.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Arr., yesterday, steam-ship Wm. Lawrence, Howes, Boston; Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York.

Cld., yesterday, steamers Benj. Meinder, Goslee, North Carolina; Wm. Woodward, Young, New-York; Richard Willing, Iler, Philadelphia; Mary C. Cathcart, Philadelphia; Norwegian bark Grasiella, Espeluud, Newry, Ireland; British bark Rialto, Linden, West Indies; schs. Hattie N. Fuller, Hart, Savannah; Ella L. Smith, Hoffman Boston; Margaret and Lucy, Avery, Boston; Monterey, McNamara, North Carolina; E. J. Pickup, Bowen, Edentown, N. C.

Sld. yesterday, bark Betsey Judd, Alloa; brig Alice, Rio; Chowan, West Indies.

Arr. to-day, Spanish steamer Guillermo, Echevaria, Havana; steamers Tuckahoe, Brown, Edenton, N. C.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia; Argentine bark Paladin, Jones, St. John's, Porto Rico. Below, Norw. barks Richard, Danielson, Liverpool; Sleipner, Olsen, Marseilles; Fanchon, (Br.,) Stanley, London; schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, Mathanzas.

Sld. to-day, steamer Hohenzollern, Bremen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, New-York; schrs. My Rover, New-York; Jessie B. Smith, New-York; A. G. Ireland, New-York. Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; barks Mercury, Bremen, homeward bound, Havre; Geo. Henry, Havre.

SAVANNAH, March 6.—Arr. schrs. Burdett Hart, Brooks, New-York; Geo. Washington, Koff, Baracoa.

Cld. bark Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Matanzas; schrs. Amelia Ann, Vargus, Nassau; Astrea, (Dan.,) Haskins, Porto Rico.

Sld. steamer San Salvador, New-York; schr. Charles H. Don, Union Island.

March 7th, arr. steamer Cleopatra, New-York; schrs. Annie C. Cook, Cook, New-York; E. and G. W. Hinds, Hill, New-York; Marian Gage, Tierman, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia; ship A. F. Stoneman, Cork, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—At the Passes, arr. steamers Reading, Philadelphia; Hudson, New-York.

Outside, bound in, steamer Vicksburg, Liverpool.

Sld. steamer New-Orleans and barkentine D. H. Bells.

FORT MONROE, March 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, steam-ship Guillermo, Havana; barks Elit, Philethia, Fancon, Happy Home, Iona, Laventa, from Antwerp; brigs Atlanta, Potomac.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, March 8,

a full and magnificent assortment of

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN SILKS,

Black and Colored Gros Grains, and would call the attention of the public to these beautiful goods, which are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

Representative NEW-YORK HOUSES IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS, HERTER BROTHERS, 877 BROADWAY.

BREWSTER & CO., of BROOME ST., TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., AND BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, 649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO., 44 14TH ST.

PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.

GROCERS, PARK & TILFORD, BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS, WHITE STAR LINE, (BALTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MARCH. 13,) 19 BROADWAY.

SCALES (UNITED STATES STANDARD,) FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 BROADWAY.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successors to GOUPIL, 170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

CLOTHIERS, BROOKS BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

FINE FANCY GOODS, VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., 913 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 BROADWAY.

MASONIC GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 MAIDEN LANE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., 747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES, M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

CHENEY'S AMERICAN SILKS, JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FURNITURE (ANTIQUE,) SYPHER & CO., 593 BROADWAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES, HOWARD & CO., 222 5TH AV.

HATTERS, DUNLAP & CO., 174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES, H. W. COLLENDER, 738 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN, PIKE, 518 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS, BRENTANO, 33 UNION SQUARE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS, CHENEY BROTHERS, 477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO., WALTHAM WATCHES, 1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS, 581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,) ROBERT COLGATE & CO. CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

STEEL PENS, JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, 91 JOHN ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES BENEDICT, HALL & CO., 136 GRAND ST.

DIAMONDS, RANDAL, BAREMORE & CO., 29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FLAX THREADS, BARBOUR BROTHERS, 134 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO., 745 BROADWAY.

FARM MACHINERY, R. H. ALLEN & CO., 189 AND 191 WATER ST.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PREPARED AND INSERTED IN ALL FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, PROMPTLY, SYSTEMATICALLY, AND INTELLIGENTLY, AND ON THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.

For all other facts address

JOHN MANNING, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT, Waltham Building, 1 Bond st., New-York.

THIS DAY. GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS Domestic Sewing Machine Company, BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—W. H. Burgess, W. H. Inglis, Mr. Maniquet, Edward W. King, George Taylor, Jr., Mr. De Claviere, John Lawson, Mrs. John Lawson, W. Gullen, Rev. Brooke Herford, Lewis Davis, A. W. Cohen, M. P. Sayce, G. F. Draper, R. J. Scrivener, T. Perkins, Frank Conover, Charles Warren, Mrs. H. C. Brown, G. W. Tomes, T. K. Howard, W. H. Swartwout, William Grant, J. Atkin, G. Hires, A. C. Cooper, E. Cooper, Rev. Gideon Draper, Mrs. Draper, Capt. D. Natrin, N. T. Lupton, H. W. Buckley, G. B. Saunders, Miss A. McKenna, Miss N. McKenna, A. S. McNally, H. C. Milligan, A. Smith.